JACK BRAND PILSENER
BREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
B. SMYTH & CO. LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,936—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1900.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | 1900. |
|---|---|---|---|
| M. L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 19th May. |
| * CARTHAGE | 5198 | J. R. London | 26th " |
| M.L. SOBRAON | 7240 | L. M. Wibmer | 2nd June. |
| * EGYPT | 7912 | G. Langbourne | 9th " |
| M.L. ORIENTAL | 5554 | J. F. Jephson | 16th " |
| * CARTHAGE | 5198 | J. R. London | 23rd " |
| M.L. EGYPT | 7912 | G. Langborne | 30th " |
| * PARRAMATTA | 4886 | A. Symons | 7th July. |
| M.L. ARABIA | 7903 | J. S. Parfitt | 14th " |
| * CARTHAGE | 5198 | J. R. London | 21st " |
| M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 28th " |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | E. Street | 4th Aug. |

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.
HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN
The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th March, 1900.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | G. Nicolich | 4,213 | 1st June 1900. |
| AMPHITRITE | G. Costanzo | 3,820 | 1st July, 1900. |

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 600. | Rs. 325. | Rs. 156. |

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA VALERIE | A. Fellner | 4,235 | 21st May, 1900. |
| *SILESIA | G. Verona | 5,195 | 15th June, 1900. |
| GISELA | F. Mosca | 4,253 | 15th July, 1900. |

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 375 | Rs. 150. |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| Available for 6 months | Rs. 960. | Rs. 575. |
| Available for 12 months | " 1,060. | " 625. |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE | A. Mitis | 5,095 | 25th May, 1900. |

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 14th May 1900

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| OCEANIEN | 4,219 | Schmitz | 7th June, 1900. |
| INDUS | 6,357 | Duchateau | 5th July, 1900. |
| SYDNEY | 4,232 | Aubert | 2nd Aug., 1900. |

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
S. S. "SYDNEY," 4,232 tons, Captain Ambert, to sail on or about the 30th May, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to
C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay

### THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway Officials, their Families, Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, forwarded and insured.
LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept and interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be learned on application.
DRAFTS ISSUED CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT payable in all parts of the World, granted for the use of Travellers.
BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS and FOREIGN CURRENCIES purchased and supplied.
DIVIDENDS, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency transacted.
HAND BOOK of information free on application.
BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 18th May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 15th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF
S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 17th May, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

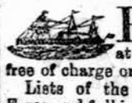
FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 16th May.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.
S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 26th May.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 19th May.

FOR MANILA.
A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th May, 1900

### KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.
Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.
CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

### LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY, Markar's Building, Apollo Street, Fort.
KARACHI Bunder Road.
DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows:—
United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.
The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are collected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

### FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cajl Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.
Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

## CLARETS
SHIPPED BY
P. DUBOIS & CO., BORDEAUX.

THE Wines offered by this Company are of guaranteed excellence. They are chosen with an especial view to their use in this Country, and are consequently to be relied on as sound and genuine Wines.

| | Ordinary. Rates. Qts. Rs. a. | Ordinary. Rates. Pts. Rs. a. | Special. Cash Rates. Qts. Rs. a. | Special. Cash Rates. Pts. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| COTES ST. EULALIE.....Per doz. | 11 2 | 6 2 | 10 0 | 5 8 |
| ST. JULIEN MEDOC, "fine flavour and body, in great demand" ..... " | 13 0 | 7 0 | 11 8 | 6 4 |
| BORDEAUX, "a favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux" ..... " | 13 0 | 7 0 | 11 8 | 6 4 |
| PETIT MEDOC, "possesses body, with pleasing flavour" ..... " | 15 12 | 8 6 | 14 0 | 7 8 |
| SUPERIOR MEDOC, "full-bodied, of high character and flavour" ..... " | 19 0 | 10 0 | 17 0 | 9 0 |
| CHATEAU LAGRANGE, "soft and delicate, with fine flavour" ..... " | 27 0 | 14 8 | 24 0 | 13 0 |
| GRAVES (White Bordeaux) ..... " | 21 4 | 13 0 | 19 0 | 11 8 |
| CHATEAU LAROSE, "extremely delicate, with exquisite flavour and bouquet" ..... " | 34 8 | 20 0 | 31 0 | 18 0 |
| CHATEAU MARGAUX, "exceedingly choice, with great fragrance and delicate bouquet" ..... " | 42 8 | 23 8 | 38 0 | 21 0 |

## CLARET IN WOOD.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

## TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

## BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND
OF INDIAN CIGARS.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

## McDOWELL AND CO., LD.
MADRAS. LONDON.

## J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,
SILK MERCERS,
Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.
SILK CRAPES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.
Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.
A TRIAL SOLICITED.

## THE TIMES' MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

## MARCKS'
HIGH-CLASS KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES
CHAINS, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY AND PLATE
ON
THE TIMES'
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

WE cannot claim any originality in connection with the MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM. All that we did over 20 years ago in connection with our Pianoforte Department was to introduce into India a plan of MONTHLY PAYMENTS which had been found to work well and to the satisfaction of all concerned in England and elsewhere, and having now in view what proved so great a success, namely THE TIMES offer of their "Encyclopædia Britannica," by MONTHLY PAYMENTS, we have as a special inducement to our customers and the public extended the
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
To all Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Plate, &c., in addition to Pianofortes, and Bicycles.

Our Catalogues of 178 Pages, forwarded Free on Application.

## MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, &C.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.
They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.
22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.
We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.

## FAVRE LEUBA AND COMPANY,
HEAD OFFICE:
22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA OVER 40 YEARS.
NEW AGENTS WANTED

## DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.
IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

| | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE.....Per lb. | 2 0 0 | ORANGE PEKOE.....Per lb. | 1 0 |
| ROSE ORANGE PEKOE..... " | 1 12 0 | PEKOE..... " | 0 14 |
| GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE..... " | 1 8 0 | PEKOE SOUCHONG..... " | 0 12 |
| FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE..... " | 1 4 0 | SOUCHONG..... " | 0 12 |

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO. Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

### FOR SALE.

BULLOCKS. BULLOCKS.
BULLOCKS in LARGE NUMBERS, best Malwa breed, in good condition and fit for immediate work for Cultivators. For terms apply to
FARAMROZ R. PATELL,
Mhow, C. I.
Mhow, C. I., 7th May, 1900.

### GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.
BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.
PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.
PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.
H. M. TROOPSHIPS.
Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.
LONDON AGENTS:—
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

### R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
GIRGAUM.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem ..... Rs. 35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold ..... " 17
Examination and Certificate ..... " 10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness ..... " 5
CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied &c.

### WANTED.

WANTED,
A SUPERINTENDENT in the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department, Secretariat, Bombay, on a salary of Rs. 250—20—350.
Applications, with Copies of Accountants' Certificate and Testimonials of service should be addressed to the Under-Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Bombay.
None but qualified men need apply.

### John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY.
FOR HIRE SEVERAL FIRST CLASS BILLIARD TABLE
Complete in every respect.

## GLIMPSES OF THE EAST.

40 LOVELY PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS, comprising the most picturesque and interesting places of INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, and the STRAITS with full descriptive matter. Size of views, 9 1-2 in. by 7 1-2 in.
Rs. 3 only, the complete set. Paper Cover.

JUST THINK OF IT!!!
A VIEW ALBUM, containing a set of 24 views of the most prominent places in CALCUTTA, DARJEELING, and SIMLA, bound neatly in Cloth. (GILT) Covers, Size of Views, 4 in. by 4 1-2 in. Rs. 1-8 each album—A grand thing for presentation or for friends abroad. Cash or V. P. P.
TRUSTT & CO.,
145-1, Dhurumtollah Street, Calcutta.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GRAND MOONLIGHT
PROMENADE CONCERT
AT
THE BANDSTAND,
THURSDAY, MAY 17TH, AT 9 P.M.,
in aid of the
CHOIR FUND OF ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

BAND OF THE NORFOLK REGIMENT.
The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly offered to assist:—
Madame SCHULTZ, Mrs. MICHAEL, Commander BAUGH, Mr. MEDLEY, Mr. HENRY ASTELL, Mr. H. O. COATES, Mr. JULIAN FIDO, Mr. SEYMOUR DOVE, and others.

COFFEE ICE CREAMS,
BEST WINES AND SPIRITS
BY
MESSRS. BORRI & CO.

Parties of four or more can engage tables on applying to Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. up to the 16th instant.
Butlers accompanying their masters will be admitted free of charge.
Reserved Seats Rs. 2. Admission Re. 1.
Messrs SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

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GRAND EXHIBITION
OF
EDISON'S PROJECTING KINETOSCOPE AND PHONOGRAPH.
TIVOLI THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY, 16TH MAY, 1900,
AT 9-30 P.M.
DOOR OPEN, AT 8-30 P.M.
A GRAND PROGRAMME of 35 PICTURES will be EXHIBITED.

SOME splendid New Views of Bombay will be exhibited by the KINETOSCOPE; also some Figures larger than life, never before seen in Bombay. During the intervals of the films, some attractive Transvaal war slides will be shown.

The ENTIRE EXHIBITION will be novel and unique, and will afford such an entertainment as has never before been presented in Bombay.

☞ NOTE THE PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Rs 1-8, Re. 1, Annas 12, 8 and 4.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform and Children under 12 half price to the first three classes.

Reserved seats can be booked on the day previous to either performance at THANAWALLA'S Cycle Works, Kalbadevi Road or until 4 p.m. on the day of performance at the Theatre.

F. B. THANAWALLA,
Electrical Engineer, City and Guilds of London Institute.

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
ALTERATIONS IN THE TRAIN SERVICE OVER THE DHOND AND MUNMAR LINE.

ON and after TUESDAY next, the 15th of May 1900, and until further Notice, the DOWN PASSENGER TRAIN now leaving Dhond at 10-30 will leave at 10-15 and will arrive at Munmar at 20-45 instead of at 15-30, and the UP TRAIN now leaving Munmar at 18-30 will instead leave there at 16-30 and will arrive at Dhond at 2-5 instead of at 2-30.

For detailed timings see the Sheet Time Tables exhibited at stations.

A MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 11th May, 1900.

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NOTICE.

AN ADDRESS will be given on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 4-30 P.M., by Members of the Bombay Native Piece Goods Merchant's Association and other Piece Goods Dealers in the ASSOCIATION HALL (Mr. Moolji Jaitha's Cloth Market), to SIR GEORGE COTTON, KT., on his retirement from India.

Bombay, 14th May, 1900.

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AGENTS WANTED.

FOR the SALE of an EPOCH making American Novelty that can easily be sold everywhere. The article is universally introduced throughout America and finds a ready sale also in Germany. Apply to "H 61372," care of HAASENSTEIN and OGGLER, A. G. Frankfort on the Main, Germany.

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THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.,
of 105, Victoria Street, London, S. W.
BOMBAY.

ANNUAL SALE.—The USUAL ANNUAL SALE will take place on June 5th, 6th and 7th. On the First date Ticket holders only will be admitted.

GENERAL MANAGER.

---

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE EXAMINATION.

THE EXAMINATION in BOOK-KEEPING will be held in the Elphinstone High School, on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 P.M. (Bombay Time).

Candidates must provide all their writing materials. Specimens of the writing paper which must be used in the Examination may be seen on the School Notice Board.

A. G. WRIGHT, M.A.,
Principal, Elphinstone High School.
Bombay, 14th May, 1900.

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THE GLOBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, 22nd May, 1900, at 4 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 30th June 1899.

II.—To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

III.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Shapurjee Sorabjee as an additional Director made by the Board.

IV.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 15th, to TUESDAY, the 22nd May, 1900 (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board of Directors,
HURKISONDAS NURROTUMDAS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 4th May, 1900.

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MESSRS. W. NEWMAN & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
WELL KNOWN
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS, AND PRINTERS.
PRICE LIST AND SAMPLES, &c., &c., CAN BE HAD
FROM
MEERZA MOHAMED TUCKEE
BINDAHNEEM,
STATIONERY DEPOT,
23RD ROAD,
MANDALAY.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 335 OF 1899.

The COMMERCIAL BANK of INDIA, Ld., and lately known by and doing business under the name of COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED .....Plaintiffs.
versus
1 GORDHANDAS RUTTONSEY, and 2 VITHULDAS RAMDAS.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 25th day of January, 1900, the right, title and interest of the said second Defendant and of the Plaintiffs amounting to an 11 1-2 anna Share in the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of June, 1900, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government land at Chowpda in the Sub-district of Chowpda in the district of Khandesh, admeasuring 28 acres and 9 gunthas, bearing Survey Nos. 1395 and 1397, and in respect of which there is payable to Government a sum of Rupees (49) forty-nine per year and which is bounded as follows:—On the East by land bearing survey No. 1,321, (now Government land), on the West by land bearing survey No. 1,305, on the South by Public Road constructed by Dravet Chowan and on the North by Akulkeda Road together with all and singular the Engines boilers, trade Machinery, plant, utensils and other articles and things now being or which share at any time hereafter be used in or about the working of the Chowpda Factory and together with all buildings, fixtures ways, lights, sewers, water courses, rights privileges, easements, advantages and appurtenances whatsoever to the said hereditaments or any part thereof appertaining or with the same or any part thereof now or heretofore enjoyed or reputed as part or member thereof or as appurtenant thereto.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH and OWEN, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 28th day of March, 1900.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
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THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
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The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—
For 2 and 3 months

## NOTICES.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

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### HENRY S. KING & CO.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 21, and 21-A, Esplanade Road, Fort, on TUESDAY the 15th day of May, 1900, at 3 P.M. to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1899.

2.—To Sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

5.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board,

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, and Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 26th April, 1900.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 23rd May, 1900, both days inclusive.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF OLD MATERIAL-RAILS CAST AND WROUGHT IRON, STEEL CROSSINGS, WHEELS, ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS at his office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gun Firejon WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of May, 1900, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wari Bunder.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs.200 must accompany each Tender form, as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit, without the Company having to prove anything by the transaction.

PAYMENT—Must be made to the Company's Cashier prior to delivery.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, May 3rd, 1900.

THE WESTERN INDIA TYPEWRITING COMPANY.

CARLISLE CHAMBERS,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

WITH A VIEW to meet the increasing demand of Typists and Shorthand Writers in the Government Offices, Law Courts and various other Offices, and with a further view to widespread in this country the benefits these time saving arts actually confer, A SCHOOL OF TYPEWRITING AND SHORTHAND has been OPENED by the above Company in the spacious Offices they have secured from the 1st day of May, 1900.

TYPEWRITING ON VARIOUS MACHINES taught by Experts within one month for a moderate fixed sum. Perfect efficiency guaranteed.

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STUDENTS after their course is finished, will be recommended for EMPLOYMENT.

COPYING WORK of all kinds done on special terms.

We have retained a Special Staff of Expert Typists for this purpose. Work done very neatly and promptly.

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CIRCULARS addressed and despatched by contract. Terms on application. TYPEWRITERS AND ACCESSORIES supplied and repairs promptly executed. Our representative will call at any address on receipt of orders.

APPLY: TO THE MANAGER.

A HISTORICAL TREASURE TROVE.

"OFFICIAL PAPERS appertaining to the case of the Dethroned RAJA of SATARA, with a brief statement of the case," printed in London in 1843, is the Treasure Trove I have found. This edition is 351 pages, Royal octavo, and the Annotations and Index I mean to add will increase it to about 400 pages.

All lovers of Indian History are requested to send in their names and addresses, for Copies to be sold at Rs. 5 each, exclusive of postage, V. P. P. system.

HISTORICUS,
Care of
The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Press, Fort, Bombay

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.

*TWENTY-FIFTH EDITION.*

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1900.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.

PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1900 contains much new and valuable information brought up-to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up-to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

*BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.


# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 26m. Sun sets, 6h. 27m. High water, 0-6m., 11-45a. Low water, 5-12m., 5-45a.

Currimbhoy Mills Company, Esplanade Road, 3 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening at 5-15.

A RAJPIPLA PRINCE IN BOMBAY.—Prince Kiritsinhji of Rajpipla has arrived here from Nandod, and has put up in the Great Western Hotel. He is going to the Paris Exhibition with his Rani by the s. s. Caledonia next week with H. H. the Gaekwar.

REPORTED THEFT.—Shapurji Burjorji Fraser, residing at Girgaum Back Road, has reported to the police that, on Sunday afternoon, he placed his bundee, containing six gold studs, a gold chain and a watch, of the collective value of Rs. 920, on a table in the verandah of his house, and went to sleep. On awaking he found the property missing.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Darassalem, Ibo, Chindi, Tanga, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and all other eastern parts of Africa up to Delagoa Bay, per extra s. s. Setos, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-day.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay, per R. I. M. s. s. Canning, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 a.m., on Friday, the 18th inst.

TIMELY ASSISTANCE.—On Sunday afternoon, a boy and a girl, aged six and seven years respectively, were seen by a fisherman, named Mahadu Muckoo, struggling in the sea at Worli. He immediately went to their assistance and rescued them from drowning. The children were found to be in an unconscious condition and were sent to the J. J. Hospital, where they are at present doing well.

THE CRICKET TOURNAMENT.—We are asked to call attention through our columns to the meeting which is to be held to-day, at 6 p.m., in the Anglo-Indian Association Building, Apollo Bunder, in connection with the proposed cricket tournament. All interested in the scheme are invited and it is hoped there will be a large attendance.

SUICIDE BY A HINDU.—Yesterday, at the morgue, the coroner held an inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of one Sakaram Yessu, aged thirty-five years. The deceased was a bask-t-cooly and lived on the fourth storey of a house at Nowroji Hill. He had been suffering from fever for the last four or five days. On Sunday his temperature rose considerably and he became so delirious that he tried to run out of the house. About midnight that day he grew worse and getting out of his bed threw himself down from the window. He was picked up unconscious and died on the road while being conveyed to the J. J. Hospital. His skull was fractured by the fall. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

ACCIDENT AT SEWREE BUNDER.—Yesterday, at Sewree, Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, regarding the death of one Sidi Madan, aged twenty-one years. The deceased was a khalasi on board a native prow, called "Pallia," lying at the Sewree Bunder. On Sunday there being a slight shower of rain in that locality, the tindal of the prow ordered the deceased and another khalasi to lower the sail. While the order was being executed the sail fell on the deceased, knocked him down, and rendered him unconscious. On picking him up it was found that he was bleeding from his nose and mouth, and his skull was fractured. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ATTEMPTED THEFT.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Gannon charged Ramji Mahomed with attempting to steal a silver bangle, of the value of Rs. 7, from the person of one Bakhabhoy Nathu. The evidence showed that at midnight, on Thursday last, while the complainant was asleep on the verandah of his house at Umerkhadi, the accused walked up to him and tried to remove the ornament. But before he could succeed in his object the complainant awoke and with the assistance of a neighbour seized the accused and made him over to the police. The accused, who had two previous convictions against him, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.—Our Bhownugger correspondent writes:—Mr. Jahvar who was charged with committing a murderous assault upon a Durbar Hipa Wala has been sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment by the Sessions Judge.—The weather is still cloudy. There was a fall in the temperature yesterday morning at Keshod, when a smart shower of rain fell there, sufficient to lay dust. Drops of rain also fell at Junagad and Chital. Cholera appears to have broken out at Bhownugger. Mr. Sayad Abdool Andrews, a wahiwatdar, fell victim to it at Gogo, on Friday last when the total mortality is said to have amounted to about 59.—Several persons have been arrested by the Junagad police on a charge of having married a girl of the Coli caste to a Bunia on false representations that she was a Brahmini. The Bunia had to pay Rs. 1,275 to the bogus mother of his bride before the nuptial ceremonies were gone through.

AN UNHAPPY MOTHER.—An inquest was held yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of a Hindu woman, named Ramabai, aged twenty-five years. The deceased was the wife of one Narayan Raghunath, a book-keeper, in the employ of Messrs John Roberts and Company, and resided at Thakordwar. She was happy in her married life, but having lost her two sons recently she began to repine. She had a little daughter living, but she often complained to her husband that she could not be happy without her sons. On Saturday afternoon, while Narayen was away from his house on a visit to his mother-in-law at Panvel, the deceased purchased two annas' worth of opium from a shop at Chira Bazar. On the following morning she was found lying unconscious in her bed breathing heavily. She was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where she died at five o'clock in the afternoon. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

DEAD RATS AND INSTALMENT RECEIPTS.—Before the acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Cursetjee Muncherjee, a lawyer's clerk, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 25 belonging to Dhunjishah Shapurjee. Complainant said that, in November last, he gave the accused Rs. 25 to be paid in the Small Cause Court for some instalments due on a decree passed against him. The instalments were due on the 21st of every month. A few days later complainant asked the accused for the receipt of the payment. Accused said the clerk was sick, and that he would bring it some days subsequently. Again after a few days, accused was asked if he had brought the receipt, but he evaded the question and stated that dead rats were being found in the room where the clerks were sitting. The latter had to shift, and in the confusion the receipt was lost, and could not be found. Complainant made the enquiry personally, and learned that the amount had not been paid in. Accused suddenly left his employer and proceeded to Nagpore. He returned to Bombay last Thursday; and, on ascertaining this, complainant lodged a complaint, and the accused was arrested. The accused, in his defence, said that in November only one instalment was given to him by the complainant and not two as alleged. At the close of the evidence, the magistrate said that the accused was not entitled to any indulgence. He had played false towards the complainant and towards his master, both of whom had trusted him. He was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

## MOONLIGHT CONCERT.

THERE will be a good chance on Thursday evening for all those who like to listen to an open-air concert to attend the Bandstand where special arrangements will be made to enable all to spend an enjoyable couple of hours. The Band of the Norfolk Regiment will be in attendance and several well-known amateur ladies and gentlemen are assisting in the concert (see our advertisement column). There will be a limited number of tables provided for parties who wish to engage them before the 16th. The Bandstand will be enclosed by Connaughts 10 feet in height, so that only actual ticket-holders will be able to see the performance. A fine portable stage has been kindly lent for the occasion by the Bombay Volunteer Artillery. The concert is in aid of the choir funds of the Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.

## YACHT CLUB RACES.

HANDICAP allowances and result of the Race sailed on Saturday, the 12th May:—

YACHTS (INCLUDING TOMTITS) HANDICAP RACE.

| Names of Boats. | H cap. M | Entered by | Started at H M S | Finish. H M S |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Coralie | 29 | Mr C H Byrne | 3 15 0 | 5 30 0 |
| Meg | 29 | Mr W Murray | 3 19 0 | 5 30 30 |
| Tomtit | 29 | R H Hopkins | 3 19 0 | 5 31 25 |
| Isca | 12 | J P Chrystal | 3 32 0 | 5 31 30 |
| Melody | 6 | Mr J B K Macbeth | 3 38 0 | 5 38 0 |
| Stella | Scr | Col H W Boyd | 3 44 0 | 5 49 25 |
| Nanta | 6 | Mr G T W Giver | 3 38 0 | 5 48 10 |
| Turquoise | 2 | Mr R S Lisard | Did not Start. | |
| Ian | 20 | Capt W F Potts | Do. | |

Course No. 16.—10·5 miles.—1st prize won by Coralie, 2nd prize won by Meg, and 3rd prize won by Tomtit.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay

## BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ordinary monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, in the Council Hall of the Municipality, the Hon. Mr. Burke presiding.

THE HOUSE-INSPECTION QUESTION.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula having asked for and been granted priority moved that the President be requested to address Government pointing out that in the opinion of the Corporation it was highly desirable that the improvements of the insanitary houses should be taken in hand first, and that improvement notices served upon owners whose houses were not very insanitary should be withdrawn for the present and to express a hope that Government would be pleased to give effect to the wishes of the Corporation herein expressed. He said that it was obvious from the discussion that took place the other day at the Corporation that there was a general consensus of opinion that very great hardship entailed upon the house-owners of Bombay by the wholesale inspection of their houses by the department specially organised for the purpose. The only way to minimise the hardship was, in the first instance, to grant money for the inspection, and then to approach Government, who might be apprised of the nature of the hardship, and requested to reduce it to its lowest limit. The Corporation had on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Mehta granted the money, and it behoved them now to go to Government and submit to them a representation on the lines indicated in his motion. During the late discussion it was pointed out that out of 9,000 houses 8,200 were declared insanitary showing that a very large percentage of houses already inspected were found defective from a sanitary point of view. But the defects varied in degree. There were certain houses which were most insanitary and there were others which were slightly insanitary. He was glad that the Corporation had recognised the principle that it was desirable to improve insanitary houses; but how they were to do it was the question. It transpired in the course of discussion that during the last three years about 1700 houses had been improved giving an average of 600 houses per year. What he suggested was that the city should be surveyed as a whole and the most insanitary houses only be inspected and picked out for improvement.

Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail seconded the proposition.

Dr. Dinshaw Bomonji Master said he was not quite sure whether it was necessary for the Corporation, to go to Government in regard to this matter, because he thought the Commissioner had sufficient discretion and power to take up first the most insanitary houses for improvement. The Government had not laid down any hard and fast rule for the inspection of all the houses in the city. Suggested that the Commissioner be called upon to say whether he could adopt the course advocated in the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim's proposition.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin moved an amendment "That the President be requested to submit a memorial drawing the immediate attention of the Government to the following request of the Corporation:—(1.) That having regard to the strong feeling prevailing amongst the ratepayers of the City against the house inspection work, the Corporation hopes the Government would be pleased to direct its stoppage for the present. (2.) That during the time this subject would be receiving attention, the Government would be pleased, to direct the Municipal Commissioner—(a.) to withdraw the notices of improvement served on poor house-owners as well as on those whose houses were not very insanitary. (b.) to take such insanitary houses only in hand as required improvement most urgently, (c) and not to issue fresh notices upon house-owners except in urgent cases. (3.) That in case the Government desires to continue this work then the Corporation confidently hopes that Government would direct the Municipal Commissioner to proceed against the insanitary houses according to such classification as the Committee of the Corporation, elected for the purpose, will make. Such Committee to consist of one member from each Ward of the City." He said that the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim's motion was good in itself, but was not sufficiently comprehensive. He was not opposed to the sanitary improvement of the city, but he submitted that the Commissioner should proceed in this matter more slowly than at present.

Mr. S. C. Dhondi, in seconding the amendment, remarked that he had great regard for the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, who had been instrumental in restoring the budget grant for the house-inspection staff. Mr. Mehta's powers of persuasion were very great and he could persuade the Corporation to pass any proposition that he brought before them. But he (the speaker) thought that knowing as he did that he could wield such a power, it was all the more incumbent on Mr. Mehta to use that power for the benefit of the ratepayers.

Mr. Lund suggested that the word "withheld" should be substituted for the word "withdrawn" in the proposition of the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim.

Mr. Kabraji considered that the conditions embodied in the amendment were partly wrong in principle and partly impracticable. The Corporation would simply stultify themselves by passing the amendment.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta said it had been suggested most uncharitably that a good deal of discussion on this subject was actuated by a desire to provide against the rainy day, or to speak plainly against the election-day, which was approaching fast. He refused to believe that any member of the Corporation was actuated by such a feeling, although a great deal that appeared in the daily papers led one to think that there was something at the bottom of that uncharitable insinuation. Speaking on the subject under discussion, he remarked that it appeared to him that some of the members used the word "ratepayers" very glibly. They put themselves forward as the representatives of the ratepayers, and spoke in the name of ratepayers. He would ask how many ratepayers were against house-inspection.

Mr. Kabraji: Only a dozen people attended the meeting of the ratepayers held the other day.

Mr. Dhondi: No, about 300 persons were present at the meeting.

Mr. Mehta observed that even the number given by Mr. Dhondi was too small in comparison with the large number of ratepayers of the city. Continuing Mr. Mehta said it would be very difficult to distinguish poor house-owners from rich ones, for he knew that there were many rich house-owners, who called themselves poor. He thought the best course for the Corporation to adopt was to appoint a committee for the purpose of drawing up a proper representation to Government. He then moved an amendment for the appointment of a committee to consider and draw up a representation to Government in consultation with the Commissioners on the subject of the improvement of the insanitary houses in the city under the Epidemic Diseases Act.

Mr A. F. Unwalla, on seconding the amendment, remarked that one good result of appointing a committee would be that it would be able to invite the attention of the Government to the desirability of lending money to the poorest house-owners for improvement expenses. He thought that if they induced the Government to give a loan to the Corporation, and if the latter were to lend money to poor house-owners to be recovered subsequently in instalments, it would be conferring a great boon on them.

Dr. Ismail Janmahomed, in supporting Mr. Ibrahim's motion, remarked that the report should be expedited, because as long as these insanitary houses were not improved, plague would be hanging over the city.

Mr. Haje Usuf supported the last speaker.

Dr. Kitrak said that the two committees sitting in connection with certain sanitary measures might be asked to expedite their reports so as to enable the present committee to formulate their report as soon as practicable.

Mr. Kabraji hoped that the committee would carefully ascertain the number of poor house-owners, who were said to be so much oppressed on account of the proposed improvement in their houses.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin and the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim having withdrawn their amendment and motion respectively, Mr. Mehta's amendment was put to the vote and carried.

DR. WEIR'S SUCCESSOR.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta moved for and was granted priority for the consideration of the following report of the Committee regarding a successor to Colonel Weir, Health Officer:—

The Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 5912, dated the 21st September, 1899, to consider in consultation with the Commissioner and report to that body, what steps should be taken to secure a competent successor to Col. Weir on his services being taken over permanently by Government, beg to report that having carefully considered the whole question, they have come to the conclusion, that in order to secure a competent successor to Col. Weir, it is necessary that the pay of the Health Officer should be raised so as to vary from a minimum of Rs. 1,500 to a maximum of Rs. 2,000 per mensem, instead of from Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,500 per mensem, as at present. The Committee are further of opinion, that it is necessary to make special provision relating to the pension of the said officer, whereby, after a term of 15 years' service, he should be entitled to a pension of about Rs. 500 per mensem. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the President be asked to address Government for the necessary legislation with regard to the amendment of Section 74 (c) of the Municipal Act, which regulates the salary of the Health Officer; and that the Standing Committee be requested under Section 81 (f) of the Municipal Act, to submit for the approval of the Corporation, a draft amendment of the Pension Rules, whereby the Health Officer may be able to retire after a period of fifteen years' service on a pension of about Rs. 500 a month.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta moved that the report be approved, and that the President be requested to address Government for necessary legislation with regard to the amendment of the section of the Act, which regulated the salary of the Health Officer with a view to the salary of that officer being fixed at a minimum of Rs. 1,500 and a maximum of Rs. 2,000 per mensem. That the Standing Committee be requested to submit for the approval of the Corporation a draft amendment of the Pension Rules, whereby that officer might be able to retire after fifteen years' service on a pension of Rs. 500 a month. He said that the Committee considered that matter very carefully, and it was felt by them as it was felt in the Corporation and outside the Corporation that when an opportunity arose for the appointment of a new Health Officer that officer should be a person competent to deal with difficult and complicated health problems in connection with a progressive city like Bombay. It was absolutely necessary that they should have, at the head of that particular department, an officer who had the highest scientific and medical qualifications. Such an officer could not be had on a salary ranging from the minimum of Rs. 1,500 rising to the maximum of Rs. 2,000. When the present Act was passed the Corporation recommended that the salary of the Health Officer should be fixed at a minimum of Rs. 1,500 rising to Rs. 2,000, but it was not then accepted by Government. It was to be hoped that in view of the fact that the Health Officer had arduous and responsible duties to perform his salary should be fixed in proportion to the important nature of the work he was expected to do.

Dr. Viegas seconded the motion.

Mr. Hajee Usuf moved an amendment that the minimum should be fixed at Rs. 1,200.

After some discussion the amendment was lost. The original motion was carried by a large majority.

FAMINE-STRICKEN IMMIGRANTS IN BOMBAY.

On the motion of Dr. Viegas it was resolved to request the President to draw the attention of Government to the unsatisfactory nature of the arrangements made at Thana, for the detention of famine-stricken immigrants deported from the city to the relief works there, and that as a large number of the immigrants deported there had returned and were returning to the city, to request that Government would be pleased to adopt proper steps for the prevention of their coming back to Bombay.

The Corporation after transacting other business adjourned till Thursday next.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Foreland, 2,831tons, Captain J McCutcheon, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE s s Loch Lentrathen, 1,778 tons, Captain T C Morgan, cleared yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE s s Baron Fairlie, 2,323 tons, Captain E Wisnom, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pundua, 2,128 tons, Captain T P Nailer, cleared yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo, and four deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nevasa, 1,945 tons, Captain G Jacobs, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Zanzibar, 20th April via Karachi, with a general cargo and 22 deck passengers.

THE steamer Tokio, 2,481 tons, Captain G H Jones, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Calcutta, 1st May, with a cargo of coal. During the voyage she met with moderate to strong S-W winds and clear weather.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Onipenta, 3,420 tons, Captain J Wilson, which arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Rangoon, 29th April, brought a general cargo. During the voyage she met with from Rangoon to Colombo strong monsoon weather with rain.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O S N Co's s s Bengal, 2,752 tons, Captain S Barcham, which arrived in harbour on Sunday evening, from Shanghai, 24th April, via intermediate ports, brought China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs P C Patell and 3 children, Mr N MacKay, Miss Simpson, Lieut and Mrs Halliday and infant, Rev J Martins, Rev M Compas, Mrs Helberg and 5 children, Mr and Mrs Gibson and 6 deck. During the voyage she experienced light to moderate N-W to N winds and fine clear weather.

## VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 14.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tenasserim | | T Y Greet | Receiving Hulk | | |
| Abyssinia | | do | Turret-ship | | |
| Magdala | | do | Turret-ship | | |
| Passy | | do | Torpedo Catcher | | |
| Dalhousie | | Hordern | Wet Basin | | |
| Investigator | | Heming | | | R I M S |
| Nancowry | | Mills | | | R I M S |
| H M S Pigeon | | de Satgi | | | Royal Navy |
| Marathon | | J G Field | | | Royal Navy |
| Pekin | 3857 | Hayward | | | P & O Co |
| Khandalla | 1318 | | | | M M & Co |
| R Irvine | 2361 | Hoibech | | | Standard Oil Co |
| Peters | 401 | Fiedler | | | F Heyer |
| Common Wealth | 2183 | Richard | | | Bombay Co |
| Melpomene | | Sabbadini | | | A L S N Co |
| Sicilia | | Mackenzie | | | M M & Co |
| Pundua | 2126 | Nailer | | | M M & Co |
| Ras Elba | 1769 | Kennedy | | | A M & Co |
| Æolus | 1845 | Kirkwood | | | M M & Co |
| Loch Lutrathen | 1729 | Morgan | | | W & A G & Co |
| Henzada | 1341 | Hartley | | | M M & Co |
| Baron Fairlie | 2324 | Wisnom | | | M M & Co |
| Nankin | 2557 | Bennett | | | P & O Co |
| Tientsin | 2555 | Fox | | | P & O Co |
| Kilwa | 993 | Nicison | | | M M & Co |
| Scindia | 2050 | Gouchy | | | M M & Co |
| Foreland | 2831 | McCutcheon | | | M M & Co |
| Shandon | 2466 | Jones | | | Corry Bros |
| Gaekwar | 2742 | Peterkin | | | M M & Co |
| Naderi | 1169 | Hanson | Calcutta | | B & P S N Co |
| Saturna | 458 | Peterson | | | Bombay Co |
| Nevassa | 1945 | Jacobs | | | M M & Co |
| Tokio | 2481 | Jones | | | M M & Co |

## VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Shed. | Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D&E | Ile de la Reunion | 2203 | Pairo | Havre | 18 5 | Vol Bros |
| F | Bengal | 2751 | Barcham | China | 23-5 | P & O S N Co |
| G | Setos | 1234 | Carstens | Zanzibar | 16-5 | F Heyer |
| M | Bhundara | 2214 | Repairing | | 14-5 | M M & Co |
| Q | Woodleigh | 1697 | Watson | Havre | | Bombay Co |

HARBOUR WALL.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bahadur | 829 | Ahmed | | | Shepd & Co |
| Ponani | 532 | Fukeera | Bhownagar | 15-5 | Do |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| Shed. | Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | D Balduino | 3014 | Canepa | Genoa | 15-5 | F Baldovino |
| 2 | Dalmatia | 2109 | Thomson | Dunkirk | 21-5 | W & A G & Co |
| 3 | Glenturret | 3026 | Webster | Antwerp | 17-5 | W & A G & Co |
| 4 | Shanghai | 2163 | Street | London | 1-5 | P & O S N Co |
| 6 | Carthage | 2893 | London | Aden | 26-5 | P & O S N Co |
| 8 | Ochia | 3436 | Rickford | Rangoon | 16-5 | M M & Co |
| 12 | Caledonia | 3329 | Gordon | London | 19-5 | P & O Co |
| 14 | Goa | 1217 | Gimblett | Zanzibar | 16-5 | M M & Co |
| 1 | Ompenta | 3420 | Wilson | | 19-5 | M M & Co |
| 16 | Bormida | 1499 | Sartono | Hongkong | 12-5 | R Rubattino |

HARBOUR WALL.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dumra | 762 | Russell | Karachi | 15-5 | M M & Co |

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·8s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m., of Colaba mean-time, or 8h. 8m. 44·8s. of Greenwich meantime.

## ARRIVAL.

| May. | Vessel. | Commander | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | Nevassa s | Jacobs | Zanzibar, April 20 |

## DEPARTURE.

| May. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | Ujina s | Kilpatrick | False Point |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Foreland, McCutcheon, for Calcutta.
" Baron Fairlie, Wisnom, for Calcutta.
" Pundua, Nailer, for Rangoon.
" D Balduino, Canepa, for Genoa, &c.
" Loch Lentrathen, Morgan, for Rangoon.

## DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 14.

FROM GLASGOW.

Cragoswald s—20 kegs chemicals Munordas Munjee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Caledonia s—31 bales printing paper Gopal Narayen and Co; 131 cases wine 40 cases ale and 36 cases schnaps Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 100 cases port Jamsetjee Framjee; 60 cases portwine and 40 cases ale Dhunjeebhoy Cowasji; 9 cases stationery &c Thacker and Co; 18 cases medicine &c Vulubjee Bhicca and Co; 100 crates sodawater bottles D C Puntiole; 6 cases stationery Nuzerally Cumroodin.

Mazagon s—22 cases liquers Phipson and Co; 3 cases medicine Dinshaw M Wadia and Co.

FROM CHARANTE.

Caledonia s—70 cases brandy Jamsetjee Framjee.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Caledonia s—37 cases schnaps Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Caledonia s—56 cases brandy Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 201 cases brandy Jamsetjee Framjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—26 bales paper Nazerally Tyebally.


BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50 from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.


## A STORY OF THE PILGRIM TRAFFIC.

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCES IN THE RED SEA.

MR. WILFRID SCAWYN BLUNT having recently travelled on a pilgrim steamer and been wrecked in the Red Sea, has sent an account of his adventures to the *Times*. In his narrative Mr. Blunt says:—

Mahomedan interests are so largely English interests that I feel sure the *Times* will help to give publicity to the circumstances of the recent wreck of the pilgrim ship Chebine in the Red Sea. I was accidentally present as a passenger on board on my way from Suez to Tor and afterwards gave evidence at the Naval Court of Inquiry instituted by Lord Cromer at Suez, and so can speak with knowledge. The narrative should be of use in furthering the cause of a much needed reform in the management of the pilgrim sea traffic, so long a scandal in the Mahomedan world. Some years ago, in consequence of grave complaints, the Indian Government undertook the supervision of the Indian Mahomedan pilgrimage from Bombay, and regulations have also been laid down by the French and Russian Governments for their own pilgrimages; but in Egypt nothing has yet been done, and the grave evils dis closed at the inquiry remain unchecked, though they are practised under the British flag and by vessels sailing from ports under British protection.

The steamship Chebine 513 tons, belonging to the new English Khedivial Company, left Suez for Jeddah and Suakim on the evening of March 8th. She was advertised as belonging to a "high class mail and passenger service," with correspondingly high fares. She was British built, flew the British flag, and was commanded by a British certificated officer. It being the pilgrim season, she had on board, besides the mails and the cabin passengers 300 deck passengers, pilgrims booked for Jeddah at fares of £2 10s each, without food. These had their own provisions with them—drinking water only being supplied by the company—and camped on the decks as they might have done in the desert. The weather was fine, the wind fair, the vessel, though she had been stranded on her previous voyage, was just out of dock, and there seemed no special cause for anxiety. Nevertheless before morning we were hopelessly wrecked on the Asiatic coast, or, rather, on a well-known shoal and coral reef two miles from the eastern shore and some eight miles out of the usual Red Sea course. A preposterous error of navigation had been made; the ship, under charge of the second mate, a Greek, and two Egyptian sailors, without excuse of heavy weather and in full view of the conspicuous Ghareb light, had been driven plump on the reef. So negligent had been the watch that, though the white line of the breakers was plainly visible, no cry had been raised nor had the engines been reversed nor had soundings been taken when she struck.

AN UGLY SITUATION.

When morning broke we found ourselves facing the romantic but inhospitable crags of Serbal and Mount Sinai, at a point some 40 desert miles from Tor, the nearest inhabited place, and there was talk of sending a boat ashore to make known our position. There was little chance of our being observed by casual steamers as we were too far out of their course and the wind was rising and the atmosphere becoming hazy. Nothing, however, was done. A boat, indeed, was lowered—one of four small ones, capable at most and in fine weather of carrying 70 in all out of our 400 passengers. But owing to the unskilfulness of the officer in charge she was capsized and lost, and a sailor was drowned. The men had no life-belts on, nor were there any in the cabins. After this nothing more was attempted that day, except the heaving overboard of about 90 sacks of lime, which showed signs of combustion in the hold. The next night the wind had risen to a full gale. The poop and the whole main deck were swept by the waves. The ship's head was fast in the reef, but her stern was being lifted constantly all night long by the sea and let down with tremendous thuds upon her keel on the rocks. It seemed every minute that she would break her back and go to pieces. The Chebine was 30 years old, and had been originally built as a cattle boat for the Irish Channel, perhaps more stoutly than many ships are now, and though much battered, she fortunately held together. On the second morning the engine-rooms were flooded and the fires put out, and the captain gave notice to the first-class passengers to husband their supply of fresh water, the tanks having been salted by the sea. The pumps which had been working stopped, and we gradually sank lower, settling down on the floor of the shoal. Ships passed us at a great distance, but took no notice of our inefficient signals.

BEHAVIOUR OF THE PILGRIMS.

The third night the waves at high water ran within a few feet of the bridge, near which with two other English passengers I had established myself among the pilgrims I am glad to be able to record the entire good conduct of these unfortunate Oriental deck passengers. Packed closely together on the forecastle, the upper deck amidships and in other places of refuge, their provisions ruined by the salt water and their supply of fresh water cut off, encumbered some of them with women and children, and exposed to the drenching spray they nevertheless maintained an attitude of quiet courage which was wholly admirable. They did not indeed affect an unfeeling cheerfulness—this is our European way of concealing fear—but all had strung themselves to patient endurance, and the occasional complaints of the women were sternly repressed by the responsible male head of each to family. They were exhorted to thank God for all His mercies and not quarrel with His providence, whether for good or for evil. Among the male pilgrims there was much manly prayer—no mere supplication in a moment of danger, but the confident, triumphant shout of Moslem praise—"Allahu akoar! Allahu akbar! telling their perfect trust in and submission to God. A steward Tartar at the bulwarks made it his special business to give notice of the coming of each larger wave and lead the chorus. Most our pilgrims were from the Northern lands Tartars from Russia, Bokharists, Persians Osmanlis; but there were many Egyptians besides an Arab or two from the Holy Cities, and three Indian British subjects who had been in Egypt. I made friends with not a few of those who spoke Arabic, for misfortune had made us all bed-fellows, and as we got used to our position on the wreck we began to compare notes and discuss our mundane affairs. I was amused in the middle of it all to see a little Turkish boy and girl among them, tired of the danger, fall back naturally to their child

A CONCERT,

Will be given at the

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,

PRINCE'S DOCK,

ON THURSDAY, 17TH INST., AT 9 P.M.

Front Seats, One Rupee. Back Seats, Eight Annas.

PIANOFORTES

FOR

POONA SEASON, 1899.

ERARD PIANOFORTES.

FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.

FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

SCHIEDMAYER and

SOEHNE'S PIANOFORTES.

FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that MARCKS and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

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BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,

"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,

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NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT.

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JUST ARRIVED.

CHUBB'S PATENT CASH BOXES.
CHUBB'S PATENT DEED BOXES.
CHUBB'S PATENT WRITING BOXES.
CHUBB'S PATENT PAPER BOXES.
CHUBB'S PATENT LOCKS AND PADLOCKS.

As limited number of the above GOODS has been received, we request our Customers to apply early to save disappointment.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,

SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY.

37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our clients of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would risk them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,

ESPLANADE ROAD,

Opposite Bombay Club.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER (B.), V. C. Works, Hanaghat, Bengal.


# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 14.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened firm this morning at Saturday's rates, with a few buyers of Credits for June, at 1s. 4 7-32d a fair amount being placed at this rate.

There was a very small enquiry for either Bank Telegraphic or Demand at 1s. 3 31-32d., and 1s. 4d., but at 1-32nd. higher there was a good enquiry without however any sellers.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic ready | 1s. 3 31-32d. |
| Bank Demand | 1s. 4d. |
| 3 months' sight Credits | 1s. 4 1-4d. |
| 3 ,, Francs | 170 1-2 |
| Shanghai, 30 days' sight | Rs. 195 1-2 |
| Hongkong do. | ,, 143 1-2 |
| Japan do. | ,, 148 1-2 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market is quiet and opened at Rs. 95-14 remaining unchanged during the day.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Cash balance is down 34 Lcs as will be seen from the following statement.

Money does not seem quite so easy as it has been of late and 4 per cent. could now be got for short deposits of one or two months.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—Quiet with little doing to-day.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits at the Head Office | Inc. | 4,40,941 |
| ,, ,, Branches | Dec. | 2,30,895 |
| Other ,, | Dec. | 62,5,971 |
| Government Securities | Dec. | 2, 8,401 |
| Other authorised | Dec. | 11,20,000 |
| Loans | Dec. | 8,28,808 |
| Bills Discounted and purchased | Dec. | 3,30,0 9 |
| Balances with other Banks | Dec. | 1,95,836 |
| Cash | Dec. | 31,32,827 |

FREIGHTS.—Market quiet with buyers for Antwerp Havre, Dunkirk, for June, at 15s. Sellers asking 6d. higher. It is reported that speculators have taken up a boat but no particulars have transpired.

COALS.—Market quiet with an absence of buyers. A sale of 700 to 800 tons Yorkshire is reported at Rs. 22-10.

SEEDS.—GINGELLY is quiet but steady without any change.

CASTORSEED.—The market is quiet with prices rather easier at Rs. 37-8 per candy.

LINSEED is also easier and business has been done in bold at Rs. 9-11 with buyers pointing to Rs. 9-10. Small grain is quoted at Rs. 9-9.

RAPESEED.—Market quiet. Brown Cawpore is Rs. 7-6 and Yellow Cawnpore Rs. 7-12-0.

POPPYSEED is firm and in fair demand at Rs. 8-8 0.

COTTON.—Again, with lower rates from Liverpool and New York, our market is easier with ready Rs. 11 lower and the smallest possible business passing.

The Sutta price for F. G. Bengals is maintained and is quoted at Rs. 222 to 223. New crops are also quieter. F. G. Bengals for January, 1901 Rs. 178, and Good Broach March 1901, Rs. 207.

We append our weekly comparative statement of the American Crop figures which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

| | 1900 | 1899 | 1898 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Week's receipts at U. S. Ports | 25,000 | 33,000 | 35,000 |
| Do Exports to Great B. | 7,000 | 23,000 | 35,000 |
| Do France and Continent | 24,000 | 27,000 | 36,000 |
| Total receipts since 1st Sept. | 6,292,000 | 8,077,000 | 8,284,000 |
| Do. exports to U. K. do | 2,062,000 | 3,273,000 | 3,207,000 |
| Do. do to Continent do | 3,124,000 | 3,215,000 | 3,316,000 |
| Do. stock U. S. Ports | 350,000 | 743,000 | 576,000 |

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 11th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

| | 1900 | 1899 | 1898 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total visible supply of all kinds | 2,370,000 | 4,051,480 | 3,437,690 |
| ,, ,, ,, of Surats | 51,000 | 03,940 | 176,240 |

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stock in Liverpool | 653,000 | 1,548,660 | 1,290,220 |
| ,, London | 4,000 | 5,000 | 3,000 |
| American Afloat | 50,000 | 68,300 | 125,000 |
| East Indian ,, | 3,000 | 7,000 | 8,000 |
| Total | 710,000 | 1,628,960 | 1,347,020 |
| Price of Mid.-Americans | 5 14-32d. | 3 13-32d. | 3 9-16d. |
| ,, Good Bhowaugger | 4 24-32d. | 2 25-32d. | 3d. |
| Difference | 22-32d. | 20-32d. | 18-32d. |

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay on Saturday:—

| | Bales of 392 lbs. |
|---|---|
| Khandesh | 212 |
| Berar | 229 |
| Total Comras | 441 |
| Dhollera | 15 |
| Broach | 26 |
| Compts and Dharwar | 218 |
| Westerns | 661 |
| Bengals | 284 |
| Persian | 36 |
| Total | 1,681 |

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay on Saturday:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 1,322 |
| Linseed | 9,545 |
| Rapeseed | 6,548 |
| Poppy Seed | 5,586 |
| Groundnuts | 114 |
| Castor Seed | 2,303 |
| Rice | 104,576 |
| Myrabollams | 2,972 |

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 12th May, as compared with the statement of 5th May, 1900:—

| LIABILITIES. | May 5. Rs. | April 28. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | 100,00,000 | 100,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 70,00,000 | 70,00,000 |
| Special Reserve Fund | .... | .... |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 54,70,446 | 59,11,318 |
| Do. do. at Branches | 22,45,598 | 20,14,703 |
| Other Deposits | 418,95,249 | 356,41,278 |
| Post Bills | 4,913 | 6,073 |
| Bills, undrawn | 20,24,982 | 19,17,149 |
| Rs. | 686,41,211 | 624,90,521 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities | 74,37,894 | 74,79,403 |
| Other authorised Securities | 24,46,789 | 13,24,739 |
| Credits, on Govt and other author | | |
| last Securities | 98,07,774 | 94,22,310 |
| Loans do. do. do. | 178,51,263 | 170,25,855 |
| Bills Discounted and purchased | 168,79,6 0 | 165,49,601 |
| Mint Stock | 4,23,976 | 4,23,976 |
| Stamps and Stationery | 26,633 | 23,615 |
| Buildings | .... | .... |
| Balances with other Banks | 3,92,388 | 1,96,552 |
| Cash | 133,71,914 | 99,39,417 |
| Rs. | 686,41,211 | 624,90,521 |

## RAILWAY RETURNS.

### GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended, 21st April, 1900, on 141·14 miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic, Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic, Receipts. | Other Earnings (Estimated.) | Total Earnings |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total traffic for the week | 3,500 | 24,000 | 50 | 27,550 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 31 | 210 | ... | 241 |
| For previous 15 weeks of half-year | 54,032 | 4,67,534 | 1,985 | 5,23,551 |
| Total for 16 weeks | 57,532 | 4,91,534 | 2,035 | 5,51,101 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year | 2,536 | 28,586 | 35 | 31,157 |
| Per mile of Ry. do. | 18 | 203 | .. | 221 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 48,564 | 3,75,663 | 2,161 | 4,25,388 |

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 3,607
Increase to date ..... ,, 1,24,713

### RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended, 21st April 1900, on 1644-39 miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic, Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic, Receipts. | Other Earnings (Estimated.) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total traffic for the week | 1,06,000 | 3,75,000 | 7,000 | 4,88,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 65 | 228 | 4 | 297 |
| For previous 15 weeks of half-year | 16,66,886 | 72,14,911 | 69,113 | 89,50,910 |
| Total for 15 weeks | 17,72,886 | 75,89,911 | 76,113 | 94,38,910 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year | 1,31,616 | 3,01,790 | 3,811 | 4,37,217 |
| Per mile of Ry do. | 79 | 1·0 | 2 | 261 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 20,65,8·5 | 52,79 881 | 99,036 | 74,44,802 |

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 5 , 83
Do. to date ..... ,, 19,94,108


LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.


## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMEN MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MATHERAN.

MARRIAGE.

HUNT—STRANACK—May 10, at St. Paul's Church, Matheran, by the Rev F N Hill, M A, Acting Archdeacon of Bombay, Edward Lewis Hunt, second son of F W Hunt, Esq. of 18, Dorset Square London, to Daisy Beryl May, fourth daughter of F D Stranack, Esq. of Bombay.

BARODA.

DEATH.

McCALLY—May 10, at Baroda, Andrew Patterson McCally, Lieut, H M the Gaekwar's Army, Pension Establishment, only son of the late Major Whitney McCally, H M Madras Army.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

YEWDALL—May 8, at Dharmsala, the wife of F Yewdall, C S, of a son.

DEATHS.

BROWNE—May 6, at Ajmere, Maurice Cornelius Browne, son of Mrs M W Browne, in his 28th year.

FEWKES—May 11, at Smithfield Lodge, Venery, Madras, Samuel James Fewkes, Retired Assistant Surgeon, aged 45 years.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.


# The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1900.


FROM this morning's telegrams it would appear that all organised opposition in the Orange Free State is at an end. But nothing is more probable than prior to breaking up, individual commandoes, falling in with small or isolated bodies of our troops along the line of communications, may still do much mischief. That they are dispirited by their repeated defeats and disgusted at the action of the Transvaallers there can be no room for doubt. They fled from their entrenchments, to the train leaving Kroonstad from the north, and President Steyn whipped them out of it. They were ready to fly, so was he; but he wanted to get away first. A "Times" despatch says that President Kruger is waiting for his colleague of the Orange Free State and that they will then move to Lydenburg. It is evident that they will not watch the proceedings in the neighbourhood of Johannesburg. President Kruger has a rooted antipathy to the industrial capital. And when Pretoria is attacked it is not likely that either president will be there to cheer the defenders. Lydenburg is within easy distance of the Portuguese frontier and unless we are quickly to east of their place of refuge, they will be down the Crocodile river to Delagoa Bay. We shall have to watch very closely in that direction, or long before the Transvaal capital falls the two presidents will have fled. Lydenburg is only 125 miles from Lorenzo Marques.

OUR Calcutta correspondent the other day stated that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce had addressed the local Government urging that a Commission of Inquiry be appointed to investigate the affairs of the Calcutta Port Trust. It appears that not merely the Chamber of Commerce but every other public body in Calcutta, interested in shipping and commerce generally, has joined in asking for the appointment of this Commission. The Chamber bases its demand for an investigation on the recent unfavourable criticisms of the financial position of the Port Trust and the policy adopted by the Commissioners in dealing with surplus revenues, and it asked the early appointment of such a commission as is proposed, and that it be empowered to deal with the whole question of the present and future management of the Trust. Many representations had been made to the Chamber before it deemed it necessary to address the local Government. The Baled Jute Association for example desires that a commission shall draw up a scheme for the more efficient economical management of its affairs and the following other Associations have supported the application:—The Indian Tea Association, the Indian Jute Manufactures Association, the Calcutta Import Trade Association, the Calcutta Wheat and Seed Trade Association, the Indian Mining Association and the Liners' Conference. The whole of these bodies support, in more or less general terms, the suggestion emanating from the Committee of the Calcutta Baled Jute Association. Without actually adopting the terms of the Baled Jute Association, the Chamber of Commerce agree with the statement that the efficient management of the Port Trust is a matter of cardinal importance to the commercial community and the public generally, and they are of opinion that the time has arrived when such an enquiry, as is now proposed, would be productive of good results. The consensus of opinion disclosed in the letters from the various Associations, goes to show that there is at present an absence of that confidence in the administration of the Port Trust which it is essential should exist in the minds of the mercantile community. The committee are of opinion that the appointment of a commission would, in addition to disclosing the weak points, if any such exist in the constitution and organization of the Trust, go a long way towards restoring public confidence. It is urged that the constitution of the Board requires reconstruction and that it be made thoroughly representative of the bodies with which it has to deal. Then they recommend that the offices of vice-chairman and chief engineer be completely severed. Owing to the great and steady growth of business of the port there is now too much work for one man in the two posts. Then the financial position of the Trust is unsatisfactory. In the opinion of the Baled Jute Association had the surplus revenues derived from the jetties been devoted to paying the debt on those works, no interests would now have to be charged against them; and practically the same may be said of the Inland Vessels Wharves. But these revenues, as also those derived from other profitable departments, have been largely absorbed to meet deficits in other directions. The committee do not desire to enter into the question of the construction of the Kidderpur Docks, but they notice that last year all the commissioners' arrangements were completely disorganised by the pressure of a grain traffic which aggregated some half-a-million tons. In 1883-84 before the docks were constructed, more than 600 thousand tons of grain were shipped, not entirely without confusion and loss, but the working of the port was certainly not so disorganised as was the case last year. In short the Association considers that there exists a state of affairs which calls for the most searching inquiry. In one of the representations to the Government of Bengal the working of the Bombay and Calcutta Port Trusts are contracted and the Chamber of Commerce in passing on the observations admit that the constitution of the Bombay Port Trust has resulted in more successful working than that of the Port Trust in Calcutta, and it is possible that the Commission, if appointed, may be able to obtain some valuable suggestions from the Western Port. Calcutta requires the services of an engineer of the very highest qualifications and an officer of varied and extensive business training in order to carry out the efficient and economical management of its business affairs.

FAMINE relief works may now be said to be in full swing. The latest developments including the American plan of operations are fully set forth in our news columns. The week's reports have come to hand and so far as Bombay is concerned there is unfortunately no rift in the cloud. Slight rain fell in parts of the Karnatak and Kanara. But it cannot be said to have had any beneficial result. Reaping of standing spring crops is progressing in parts of Sindh and in those districts of Gujarat and the Deccan where they have been saved. Preparation of lands for next season is in progress in the Konkan, the Karnatak, five Deccan districts, Baroda, Karachi, Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Broach, and Surat. The water-supply is deficient in parts of Ahmedabad, Khandesh, Poona, Satara, Nasik, Dharwar, and Baroda. In Gujarat the severe mortality among cattle owing to fodder famine is unrelieved. In parts of the Deccan and the Karnatak fodder is very scanty and cattle are suffering severely. Prices have fallen in two districts, risen in one and are stationary elsewhere; the general level of prices is unchanged. The presidency report is summed up in a few words—There is no abatement of famine and no change in the area affected, the condition of crops in famine areas being unchanged. It is unfortunate that the reports are so meagre and do not tell us anything of the progress of efforts to suppress cholera or give us the official returns as to deaths. The measures taken to induce persons to return to camps after cholera outbreaks might also be recounted. The special reports published by the Presidential Famine Department give more details but still not so fully as might be wished, for itinerant correspondents give thrilling accounts which however are discounted by each succeeding visitor. This is unfortunate, but easily to be understood, for what strikes one, escapes the notice of another. This must always be the case since each correspondent uses his own eyes as well as his own pen. The number on relief in the Bombay Presidency is now set down at 1,891,335 and of these 114,760 are on gratuitous relief in the British districts and 62,942 in the Native States.

No more appropriate home than the Natural History Museum at South Kensington could be found for the statue of the late Professor Huxley which was unveiled at the end of last month. Charles Darwin, for whose theory as to the origin of species Huxley so often did battle, is already there. So, too, is Richard Owen, fellow-worker in Palæontology, and sometimes antagonist, to whom the building and its collections owe so much. No one has a better right than Huxley to stand beside these men in the Naturalist Valhalla. To this position he won his way by his own powers. Soon after completing his medical training he got his chance by being appointed assistant surgeon on her Majesty's ship Rattle Snake, commissioned for a surveying voyage in the southern seas. The opportunities were great and so well did he use them that he returned to England in his twenty-fifth year to find his mark in science already made. Election to the Royal Society came next year and soon afterwards the appointment as Professor at the Royal School of Mines. But Huxley was much more than a leader in pure science. He felt as deep an interest in the questions of education and politics, in the higher sense, as in the affinities of the Tunicata or the anatomy of the Dinosauria. The many-sidedness of his life was one of its most marked characteristics, and this, though it doubtless diminished the amount of his orginal work, increased his influence, not only on his pupils, but also on his countrymen generally. It is possible that a later generation, looking at the list of his actual contributions to knowledge, may feel some surprise at the position which Huxley held among his contemporaries. It was almost unique; he was regarded by many with a feeling akin to veneration. Yet others have written more copiously, and may point to some notable volume as their *magnus opus*. Huxley's scientific writings must be known to be appreciated. They are distinguished by thoroughness of investigation, by singular lucidity of thought, and by philosophic insight. He was not only a zoologist, but also a palæontologist of the first rank. Haeckel truly said that "in each of the larger divisions of the Animal Kingdom we are indebted to him for important discoveries." His mind was characterised by a love of order, a clearness of conception, and a sense of proportion which are indicated in his more popular no less than in his most severely scientific writings. As a lecturer, if some have been more eloquent, none have been more lucid; and this is equally true of him as an author. His style was terse, clear and forcible—often singularly felicitous in phrase—a perfection not easily obtained, for he took great pains, and was his own severest critic. His scientific laurels were won, in a certain sense, during the earlier part of his life; his literary honours came later, though at all times he deemed an investigation in science the better for being clothed in good English. But this partial change in his sphere of work was brought about by a sense of duty, not by any want of fixity of purpose; the facts were rather the other way. Huxley, as he grew older, felt with increasing force that his position as a scientific leader laid upon him duties as a citizen. He saw in science something which not only conduces to man's material advantage, but may also be his guide through many dark places and mental perplexities. To inculcate this truth meant for him, as Sir Michael Foster has told us, the sacrifice of his highest pleasure—the pioneer's work in science; but he followed what he believed to be the path of duty. Science lost something by Huxley's many avocations, as member of the London School Board, Inspector of Salmon Fisheries, and President of the Royal Society; we will not reckon his duties as a teacher, for here he sowed seed to bear fruit a hundredfold. His varied interest helped him to touch life and thought on so many sides that, if they restricted his work in one direction, they enlarged his influence on the thought and progress of his age.

THE assurance given by Sir Lucius O'Trigger to the duellist that a bullet might pass clean through him without his being a penny the worse was received with a good deal of sceptical alarm. Such occurrences, however, seem to have been quite common during the war. Sir William MacCormac, in the course of an interesting interview published in the "Daily News," tells us that "in a great many instances the body seems capable of being traversed in almost any direction without receiving mortal injury." It may be questioned whether wounds so artistically inflicted are sufficient to stop a man in his charge. Sir William thinks that in savage warfare men might be capable of a short rush or charge after these wounds, but certainly could not do much under modern conditions with, perhaps, a thousand yards to cover before reaching the enemy. As regards, civilised soldiers, "although one has seen cases of men being able to advance for a certain distance after having been shot through the body, as a rule, they suffered from immediate faintness and sickness, and would have been very little disposed for further action." Sir William is of opinion that the transport of medical supplies has been most efficient, which is gratifying, and that in the general base hospitals as many as 96 per cent. of the cases recovered, and were discharged, a larger proportion being able to return to duty at the front.

THE Belgian Chamber have decided to do nothing about the latest atrocities reported from the Congo Free State. The long and stormy debate upon this question has shown, however, that the Belgian public is awakening to the gravity of the crimes which are perpetrated by Belgian officials, or with their connivance, in what is virtually a Belgian colony. Hitherto it has been left to the Belgian Socialists to ask justice for the natives and for the unofficial white traders in the Congo State as against brutalised officials and greedy monopolists. But the Liberal Opposition has this time joined the Socialists in denouncing the wholesale massacres committed by the agents of the private company, which has secured the sole right to collect rubber in the Mangalla district. Indeed, one member of the Clerical Party, M. Coles, was courageous enough to declare that he agreed with the Opposition in thinking that an inquiry must be made into these abominable practices, and that Belgian officers must be forbidden to enter the service of the State which permits such things to be done in the name of civilisation. It is significant, too, that the speakers for the Government and its Clerical majority did not venture to deny the truth of the charges, but merely declared that the Belgian Government was not responsible for the acts of the Congo State, and that at any rate the administration of the Congo State was better than the rule of the Arab slave-hunters which it destroyed.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Sobraon, with the outward mails of the 4th instant, left Aden at midnight on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m., on Saturday next.

A VALEDICTORY address is going to be presented to Sir George Cotton, Kt., also by the public of Broach, in recognition of his services for the benefit of that city. The address will be read at the Town Hall meeting on Wednesday evening.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, yesterday, it was resolved on the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta to appoint a committee to consider and draw up a representation to Government, in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner, on the subject of the improvement of insanitary houses in the city, under the Epidemic Diseases Act.

THE Ahmedadad Prantij Railway statement of traffic for the week ending 31st March 1900 shows Rs. 5,457, being an increase on corresponding week of last year of Rs. 2,633; total earnings from 1st January to 31st March 1900 are Rs. 7,3940, being an increase of Rs. 29,767.

THE Tapti Valley Railway statement of Traffic for the week ending 31st March 1900 shows Rs. 19,849, being an increase on corresponding week of last year of Rs. 17,634; total earnings from 1st January to 31st March 1900 are Rs. 1,95,746, being an incsease of Rs. 1,73,172.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 21st April 1900 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1899 of 137,386 maunds and Rs. 6,588 in the earnings.

IT is proposed to alter the scale of fees laid down for all Lawrence Military Asylums in India.

ARRANGEMENTS are now being made to despatch a Veterinary field hospital to South Africa.

THE Secretary of State has approved the proposed formation of the depots and reservists of regiments of native infantry into reserve battalions on mobilisation.

THE statement in a Colombo paper that a wing of the 1st Warwickshire Regimsat at Bellary is to proceed to Ceylon to guard the Boer prisoners is absolutely incorrect.

CAPTAIN GARDEN, Queen's Corps of Guides Infantry, has joined the Military Department at Simla as an unpaid *Attache vice* Captain Renton, 6th Hyderabad Infantry.

MR. MICHIE SMITH, Director of the Madras Observatory, Kodaikanal, has been granted three months' leave from the 15th instant. Lieutenant H. Wood, R.E. of the Survey of India, will officiate.

GOOD progress is being made with the construction of the Nowshera-Dargai Railway. Over 20 miles of rails have already been laid, and it is hoped that the line will be in working order by the middle of August. The rolling stock, however, has not yet arrived from England.

DR. M. A. STEIN, Principal of the Calcutta Madrassa, who, as we stated recently, has been deputed by the Government of India to examine Buddhist architectural and sculptural remains in Chinese Turkistan and on the borders of Tibet, leaves Srinagar for Kashgar early next month.

CAPTAIN H. C. HILDYARD, Royal Horse Artillery, stationed at Lucknow, has been appointed A.-D.-C. to his father General H. J. Hildyard on field service in South Africa. He was ordered to the war three months ago, and had sold off his effects, when the order was cancelled the day he was starting.

THE railway extension from Peshawar to Jamrud is now being constructed, and is expected to be ready in a few weeks. The distance from Peshawar to Jamrud is about thirteen miles and the country is practically flat, so no engineering difficulties are being encountered. Captain Craster, R. E., who is in charge of the construction of the Nowshera-Dargai Railways is also in charge of the Jamrud extension with Lieutenant Mahon, R. E., as assistant.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the formation of two Moplah Regiments in the Madras Command and detailed orders will shortly issue. The 17th and 25th Madras Infantry at Bangalore are the battalions selected for conversion. They have, we believe, some companies of Moplahs in their ranks already. It will be interesting to watch this experiment of class regiments for Moplahs, who with their strain of Arab blood should make good sepoys when they have submitted to discipline. In their fanatical outbursts in past years they have shown desperate courage on more than one occasion.

IN the annual competition for prizes among the Garrison Artillery practising with 40-pounder muzzle loading guns, No. 5 Company, Western Division, Dhagal Command, by Captain F. Vans Agnew, has won the first prize with 233 points, and No. 1 Company, Eastern Division, Commanded by Major Tawney, Allahabad, the second prize, with 219 points. No. 33 Company, Southern Division, Attock, comes third, with 213 points. Among Batteries of Heavy Artillery practising with a similar gun, No. 7 Company, Western Division, Palipahari, Commanded by Major Thackeray, has won the prize with 546 points.

ALLOWING for incomplete returns, the number on famine relief this week total 5,588,000, or a net decrease of 56,000 on the previous week. Bombay and its Native States show a drop of 58,000, the cholera epidemic having scared labourers from relief works. The Punjab records a decrease of 30,000, due probably to harvest operations; Central India of 23,000; and Rajputana, including Ajmere of 18,000. The only marked increase occurs to the Central Provinces where there has been a further rise of 60,000. The number on relief in the Central Provinces is one half the total of 3,779,000 on relief in British India, and is over 17 per cent. of the population of the province.

IN connection with the illicit trade in ammunition on the North-West Frontier it may be noted, says the *Pioneer*, that Snider cartridges now command a higher price than Lee-Metford or Martini. The rate is 10 annas (Kabul currency) per packet of 10, while the other fetch only 7 annas. This goes to prove that as rifles fall into disuse after a change of pattern has been made for the Army cartridges for them become more and more difficult to obtain. What has happened in the case of the Snider will now occur as regards the Martini, which is being replaced by the Lee-Metford. As the great majority of breecholders among the tribesmen are of the Martini pattern we may expect to hear of ammunition becoming very dear within the next year or two, for the Native Army will soon be using only 303 cartridges, while the manufacture of other kinds at the factories will cease. This being the case, the greatest care should be taken to prevent the theft of Lee-Metford rifles and ammunition. The military authorities are quite aware of their position, and they will do their best to stimulate regiments to look closely after their arms and cartridges.

MRS. LOVETT CAMERON is engaged in writing a new novel for Mr. John Long, who in future will publish all her new novels. Any novel bearing her name that may have appeared recently and not issued by Mr. John Long is not a new novel, but one written by Mrs. Lovett Cameron some years ago.

THE retainers of Selgai, one of the Gumatti outlaws settled in Khost, were recently worsted in a conflict with a raiding party of Mahsuds whom they accidently met, and lost four men and four rifles. Selgai and Jan, and another of the Gumatti outlaws, have now proceeded to Kabul under orders received from the Amir.

MR. JOHN LONG, of 6, Chandos Street, Strand, London, will publish shortly an important work entitled, "Social Life in the British Army." It is written by a British officer well known for his war articles which appear daily in the "Westminster Gazette." The book is dedicated by special permission to Field Marshal Lord Wolseley and contains sixteen full page illustrations by Mr. R. Caton Woodville, the well known artist.

THE "North China Daily News" of March 21 gives the following account of a court-martial, which we reproduce, as we have not seen the affair referred to in any other paper:—Several of the officers of H.M.S. Peacock have been under court-martial during the past few days, as the result of a recent accident at Yang-tze Cape, through which two steam pinnaces were, among other things, lost. We understand that Lieut. and Commander S. G. Douglas has been dismissed the ship, as has one other officer, while the case of a third is still before the Court. The command of the Peacock has been given to Lieut. C. P. R. Coode, first lieutenant of H.M.S. Algerine, who happens to be now in Shanghai on leave.

THE reform public-house at Graysbott, near Hindhead, which was opened last autumn, has just come into the possession of its sign, which has been designed and painted by Mr. Walter Crane. The name of the inn, the Fox and the Pelican, commemorates Fox, the great Bishop of Winchester, whose device was a pelican. On one side of the signboard there is a representation of a pelican with outstretched wings guarding a nest containing three of her young. The artist has followed the legend that the pelican fed her young with her own blood, and the mother bird is shown in the act of pecking at her breast, the feathers of which are dyed with her blood. On the other side there is an oak branch, with leaves and fruit, and the name of the house on a blue and white scroll.

JEROME K. JEROME'S famous book "Three men in a Boat" has found him many friends, who will welcome the advent of his latest work "Three men on the Bummel" which tells of the doings of the same three men, only, if possible, in a more laughable way than ever. "The man in the street" may want to know where or what is the Bummel. Perhaps the nearest English equivalent to the word, which is in common use among German students, is "mike." At any rate, the three men wander aimlessly over Europe on bicycles, and Mr. Jerome may be trusted to avail himself of the advantages offered for fun-making. The book is illustrated by Mr. Raven Hill, who has caught the spirit of the work, so that a glance through the illustrations alone suffices to make one laugh. Mr. Fisher Unwin is publishing the book in his Colonial Library.

THE "heart that beats under the Highlander's kilt" has (the "St. James's Gazette" points out) been rivalled by an M. P.'s remark, just published, that "the white face of the British soldier is the backbone of the Indian Army"; and Mr. H. W. Lucy, in the "Daily News" tells us "the war in South Africa has effectually closed the door that, a little more than a year ago, was eagerly listened to." We have, however, "put our foot down with a strong arm," and how fortunate that "the best of the English soldiers have been found to be Irish!" A correspondent at Birr describes a lady being killed while hunting, and adds, "the deceased met with a similar accident on a previous occasion." Another "had been in the Transvaal between six and seven times" and an "Evening News" correspondent declares, with a spirit which only does him credit, that he has "never put his name to an anonymous letter."

WE are unable to ascertain that any change in the Pacific cable situation has taken place. After the conference of the Australian Premiers, who are to meet on April 21, we may learn by cable whether it is the intention of New South Wales and Victoria to accept Mr. Chamberlain's advice and renew the existing agreement with the cable company pending the completion of the Pacific cable, or whether they do not recognise any right of Canada and New Zealand to interfere, or even protest. In the meantime, South Australia has been paving the way for the Cape-Australia cable by a grant of landing rights at Glenelg. The Pacific cable will soon be a tangible quantity, but nothing can minimise the fact that the serious delays which have marked the prosecution of the undertaking are directly due to the hostility of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, a fact which will not soon be forgotten. The Canadian Senate resolution which has just reached Dowing-street concludes in these words:—"That it is expedient in granting permission hereafter to private companies to lay cables between British possessions, it be on the express condition that the State may assume ownership whenever in the general public interest it is advisable to do so." A cable is too valuable a factor in time of war to be in the hands of other than the State, and too necessary in time of peace to be in the hands of private monopolists.

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

### KRUGER GOING TO LYDENBURG.

LONDON, MAY 14.

A "Times" despatch from Kroonstad says it is reported that Mr. Kruger intends moving to Lydenberg as soon as he is joined by Mr. Steyn.

### EFFECT OF LORD ROBERTS' MOVEMENT.

Lord Roberts' recent movement has absolutely paralysed all discipline and concerted opposition among the Boers who flocked from their entrenchments which they had half-heartedly constructed. Mr. Steyn personally whipped them out of the train.

### MOVEMENTS NEAR THABANCHU.

LONDON, MAY 13.

Reuter (Thabanchu) says General Brabant on Friday reconnoitred in force towards Crinalin Hill, fifteen miles to the north, and found the enemy gone.

Natives reported that they are retiring northwards.

### RUNDLE AND BRABANT ADVANCING.

A despatch from Aliwal North, dated Sunday, says that Generals Rundle and Brabant are advancing in line across country and are now camping at Leeuw River. They may meet with heavy resistance since although the Free State concentration is dispersed, individual commandos are ready to attack any weak point.

### ENORMOUS SEIZURE OF FLOUR AND GRAIN.

LONDON, MAY 14.

General Brabant's force has seized enormous quantities of flour and grain.

### VICTORY OF THE FRENCH NATIONALISTS.

### OMINOUS FOR FRANCE.

LONDON, MAY 14.

The Nationalists have finally gained 49 out of the 80 seats in the Municipal Elections.

The newspapers in Paris regard this as somewhat ominous for the Government.

### THE MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 14.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Sobraon, with the English mails of the 4th instant, left here for Bombay at midnight yesterday.

### THE SCARCITY OF SILVER COIN.

### GOVERNMENT'S REPLY TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 14.

The Government of India have now replied to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the subject of scarcity of silver coin to which the latter body have recently drawn attention. The Government of India warmly welcome the suggestion which the Chamber of Commerce makes, and they enumerate what they have already done and are doing in the matter. In January last they purchased enough silver to coin about a crore of rupees and also recoined about half a crore of old and uncurrent rupees. While the coinage of this crore and a half was still progressing they purchased, last March, in England half a million sterling worth of additional silver. Again last month they instructed, and on 4th May completed the purchase at home, of another half a million sterling worth of silver and the coinage of these purchases is proceeding with all possible despatch. The Government of India add that while fully recognising the seriousness of the recent situation, they feel that some caution is necessary in dealing with it by continuous coinage of rupees, but they will make every effort to keep the supply sufficient to meet all real requirements and, as far as lies in their power, will prevent the recurrence of the difficulties complained of. In this effort the Government of India invite the assistance of the commercial community who with themselves are so deeply interested in the success of the measures of currency reform which have recently been brought into effect.

### CONCESSIONS TO THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

A despatch from the Secretary of State has reached the Government of India sanctioning some concessions to the Uncovenanted Service, including the grant of Rs. 6,000 pension to certain additional appointments.

### THE TRAINING OF VOLUNTEERS.

A circular letter has just been sent from the Army Head-quarters to the Generals of the four Commands requesting that Inspecting Officers be asked to give special attention to the proficiency of volunteer infantry units in practical training, including entrenchments, in connection with the defence of bridges and posts, and to make entirely secondary all ceremonial parades at their inspections. The attention of Officers Commanding Volunteer Infantry units should be specially drawn to paragraphs 401-2-3 of the Army Regulations, Volume 9, and, further, they should see that corps under their command are particularly instructed in parts of the Infantry drill as follows:—

A.—Parts 1 and 2 (Squadron and Company Drill).—Every volunteer should be thoroughly trained in the whole of these two chapters, excepting the sections on physical training in Part 1, which cannot be taught in the limited time at the disposal of volunteers. Particular care should be paid to extended order drill, and during the instruction in this part of the drill book the rifle should invariably be carried and every opportunity for accustoming the men to handle rifles should be made use of.

Part 3 (Battalion drill).—The attention of Commanding Officers should be especially drawn to paragraphs 391, 394, 397, and 398 of the Army Regulations, India, Volume 9, which limit the number and nature of battalion drills.

B.—Part 5.—Tactics. All officers should study this chapter, and detachments of corps should be very carefully instructed and exercised in the attack and defence, more especially as applied to buildings, bridges, woods, etc.

C.—Parts B and 7.—Advance and rear guard and outposts should be practised especially as regards the reconnoitring of the line of railway and the country in its vicinity.

D.—Part 8.—Night Operations; Attack and defence by night should be practised when opportunity offers.

E.—Part 9.—Ceremonial—With the exception of the duties of ordinary guards and sentries this should be omitted in any case so far as detachments are concerned.

F.—Part 10.

Field Manœuvres.—It would be useful to teach the construction and use of shelter trenches and minor earthworks, should there be time and tools at the disposal of the corps. It is also requested by the Adjutant-General, that such subsidiary instructions as will ensure the wishes of the Commander-in-Chief being carried out, and as approved by the Government of India, be given full effect to.

## FATAL RIOT IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 14.

News of an extraordinary riot in Vizagapatam has reached the "Madras Mail." Some time ago, a *ryot* of Pachipenla claimed to be a prophet, and said that a city temple and tank would appear on the site of his house. He attracted a large following, who began to camp around his house. Two policemen were deputed to make enquiries and were clubbed to death by the prophet and his followers. The Assistant Collector and Assistant Superintendent of Police went to the spot, but there was no demonstration. Later the police attempted to arrest the murderers of the two constables, but the prophet's followers resisted en masse and a serious riot followed. The police had to fire in self-defence and killed 11 and wounded 16 rioters. Sixty persons were arrested, including the prophet. They have been lodged in the Vizagapatam Jail.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 12.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair, left here this morning.

MARSEILLES, MAY 12.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa left here yesterday evening homewards.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Valerie, from Japan, left Colombo for Bombay, on the afternoon of the 13th instant, and is expected here on the morning of the 17th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Urano, from Bombay to Trieste, via Karachi, arrived at Aden on the morning of the 12th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Hiroshima Maru left Singapore for Hongkong on 12th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Kagoshima Maru left Colombo for Bombay on 14th instant.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno left Hongkong for Bombay on the 12th instant.

### COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Bhownuggur | 4 24-32 |

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 3-4 per cent. Consols | 100 3-4 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 101 |
| 8 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan | 110 |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers | 63 7-8 |
| Bar Silver | 27 9-16 |

The sum of about £250,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

## DEATH OF LIEUTENANT BLAKER.

LIEUTENANT BLAKER, Adjutant of the Calcutta Port Defence Volunteers, died at the Presidency Hospital, Calcutta, on Saturday night; after suffering from diabetes and dropsy with other complications. He served for some years with Reuter's Agency in Bombay, and was a member of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery. Subsequently he joined Messrs. Spedding and Co. and was engaged for some time road-making in Cashmere. During the trouble there he organised his coolies into a fighting corps and for his services received the Hunza medal. He afterwards became Adjutant of the Calcutta Port Defence Volunteers, and on leaving Messrs. Spedding's service was appointed Accountant to the Calcutta Port Trust. While engaged with Reuter he became attracted to a Madras Regiment serving in the Burma War. He spent six months in the field and received the medal for the campaign.

## KAISAR-I-HIND.

### THE NEW INDIAN DECORATION.

THE following is the full text of the notification in the Home Department in *The Gazette of India*:—

"The Royal Warrant for the institution of the Kaisar-i-Hind medal is by direction of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General published for general information:—

"Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting.

"Whereas we, taking into our Royal consideration that there do not exist adequate means whereby we can reward important and useful services rendered to us in our Indian Empire in the advancement of the public interests of our said Empire, and taking also into consideration the expediency of distinguishing such services by some mark of our Royal favour, now, for the purpose of attaining an end so desirable as that of thus distinguishing such services aforesaid we have instituted an created and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do institute and create a new decoration to be designated as hereinafter described, and we are graciously pleased to make ordain and establish the following rules and ordinances for the government of the same, which shall from henceforth be inviolably observed and kept.

"Firstly.—It is ordained that this Decoration shall henceforth be styled and designated the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for public service in India.

"Secondly.—It is ordained that any persons without distinction of race, occupation, position, or sex shall be eligible for this decoration who shall have distinguished himself (or herself) by important and useful service in the advancement of the public interest in India.

"Thirdly.—It is ordained that there shall be two classes of decoration to be styled respectively "The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for public service in India of the first class, and 'The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for public service in India of the second class.'

"Fourthly.—It is ordained that awards of the medal of the first class shall be made by us, our heir and successors, by warrant under our Sign Manual, and countersigned by one of our principal Secretaries of State and such awards shall only be made on the recommendation to us by our Secretary of State for India.

"Fifthly.—It is ordained that awards of the medal of the second class shall be made by our Governor-General of India for the time being.

"Sixthly.—It is ordained that the medal shall consist of an oval shaped badge or decoration in gold for the first class and in silver for second class, with our Royal cypher in the centre on one side, and on the reverse the words "Kaiser-i-Hind for public service in India," and that it shall be suspended on the left breast by a dark blue ribbon.

"Seventhly.—It is ordained that the names of those persons to whom the medal of either class may be awarded shall be published in *The Gazette of India* and in the *Gazette* of the local Government under the jurisdiction of which the service was rendered, and shall be entered in all civil and official lists, and that the registry of such names shall be kept in the office of the Home Department of the Government of India.

"Eighthly.—It is ordained that if any one after having received either of the medals again renders such services as if he had not received such medal would have entitled him to it, such further service should be recorded by a bar attached to the ribbon by which the medal is suspended, and for every such additional service an additional bar may be added.

"Ninthly.—In order to make such additional provisions as shall effectually preserve pure this honourable decoration, it is ordained that if any person on whom the medal of the first class is conferred be guilty of any crime or disgraceful conduct which in our judgment disqualifies him for same, his name shall by an especial warrant under our Sign Manual, to be countersigned by one of our principal Secretaries of State, be forthwith erased from the lists of those upon whom the said decoration shall have been conferred, and his medal forfeited and returned to us, our heirs and successors and in the case of those who have been awarded medals of the second class such erasure of their names from the list of those upon whom the said decoration shall have been conferred and the forfeiture of their medals shall be effected under order of the Viceroy of India for the time being to whom their medals shall be returned, and every person to whom the said medal is given shall before receiving the same enter into engagement to return the same if his name shall be erased as aforesaid, provided that we, our heirs and successors, shall at all times have power to restore the medal of the first class to any person who may have been deprived of it when the circumstances render such restoration just and expedient, and that in like circumstances our Governor-General of India for the time being shall have power by his order to restore the medal of the second class to any person who may have been deprived of it.

"Lastly.—We reserve to ourselves, our heirs and successors, full power of annulling altering, abrogating, augmenting, interpreting, or dispensing with these regulations or any part thereof by notification under our Royal Sign Manual.

"Given at our Court at St. James's this tenth day of April, one thousand nine hundred, and in the sixty-third year of our reign.

VICTORIA R. I."

## THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 10.

AN almost pea soup atmosphere of dust, recalling London in November, but with occasional gusts of cutting wind, was what Simla had in the early part of the week. On Monday the weather changed and that evening was a record hailstorm. To hear it on the iron roofs one would have thought the place was bombarded. Everybody picked up a bigger lump of ice than his fellow, but even the meteorological observer measured hailstones over too and-a-half inches round, so they must have been something somewhat considerable. Needless to say they have destroyed the roses and damaged the fruit, but the utilitarian tells us the net result has been to enable seed for the summer harvest to be got on in the hills, and for the grass that is so terribly needed in the plains for the starving cattle to persist for a few weeks longer than would otherwise have been the case, so even the cloud that brought the hail has its silver lining.

The station is still somewhat empty for May but those who are here are managing to enjoy themselves. The first gymkhana was held last Saturday and attracted a fair gathering. Polo, too, has commenced and a scratch cricket match has come off, while the A.-D.-C. begin their season on the 14th when the first matinee will take place Following this will be the United Service Club dance on the 23rd and the State Ball on the 28th, while arrangements are in progress for the races and polo tournament which will be held as usual. Meanwhile the Yorkshire's band discourses weekly in the Grand Hotel compound and strange advertisements startle us on the Mall of bioscopic entertainments provided for the delectation of those who have leisure to attend them.

Picnics in the Mashobra woods are in full swing, despite the unfavourable weather, the Mohurrum holidays having afforded an excellent opportunity for those who are so fortunate as to own accommodation in that delightful suburb to invite their friends to share the beauties of their surroundings. The annual Sipi Fair is fixed for Sunday and Monday next, when the hill maidens in their tinsel will give another lease of life to the old tradition about the annual wife market down in the fir-clad cup of a valley under the Gables Hotel. Certainly if no matrimonial bargains are made it is a great waste of opportunity, for the gathering is a most attractive and coquettish one. Sipi this year hardly promises its usual excursions from Simla. I have heard of no gatherings on a very large scale to celebrate the occasion, though a few hospitable souls are giving breakfast to small parties. The fair is becoming rather an old story to Simla residents—only the new-comers pant to experience the fearful joys and the more than fearful noise that the occasion produces. It is a tiring journey out and back the same day, and it is a question whether the small amount of brummagem purchased is worth the large amount of dust consumed. The holiday, of course, is always welcome, but Simla is no longer depopulated in honour of an obscure goddess who invariably and ungratefully calls down clouds and rain by way of returning the compliment.

A feature of this season is the presence of the Metropolitan in our midst, whose sermons at the Boileauguge Church have filled that small place of worship to overflowing at the evening service. Last Sunday the discourse was on the Sermon on the Mount and Bishop Welldon dwelt upon aspects of the Beatitudes that apply specially to our small community. The "meek in heart" he described as including, amongst others, those who are not continually on the look-out for oft-unintended slights, while the "poor in spirit" of the Biblical story he pictured as having no part with pushing individuals whose lot it may be hereafter to begin with shame to take a lower place. In starting these services at Boileauguge the Metropolitan has taken up the work that the late Bishop Mathew lovingly laboured at during the latter years of his unselfish life. When the present Bishop of Lahore arrives, a few weeks hence, there will be an ordination ceremony and other ecclesiastical functions requiring the presence of the chief pastor of the Diocese of India in the central church of the station. Meanwhile the quiet services he is conducting at Boileauguge are an intellectual treat as well as a devotional opportunity that not a few are glad to avail themselves of. The pine-clad slopes of the Himalayas partake in an especial manner in the sanctity of that "stille weit und fern" that is so impressive in the hills of the Fatherland, and lend solemnity to worship, difficult to realize in busy centres of commerce.

No less than four schemes have been proposed for the lighting of Simla by electricity, and Mr. Meares, Electrician to the Bengal Government, is expected here at the end of the current month to report upon the more promising of them. All four propose to employ water-power and turbines for generating the necessary current. The principal question, therefore, is as to which of the numerous hill streams in the neighbourhood of Simla offers the best prospect of efficient and economical working. The most aspiring of the projects is one that was originally suggested by Generals Beresford-Lovett and de Bourbel. It was to tap the Sutlej near Dhurampore by cutting through a neck of land. It has been calculated that in this way the whole of the water of this considerable stream could be precipitated over a fall of nearly three hundred feet. The power thereby generated would, of course, be stupendous, and various proposals have been made for utilizing it, including the lighting of Lahore as well as of Simla and the working of trains on the North-Western and Simla-Kalka lines, besides the running of trains into the Kangra Valley. The very size of the scheme, however, militates against its speedy adoption, and other and less aspiring projects are likely to come into operation first. A third proposal is to dam up a lake below the bazaar to store water, which is subsequently to serve to drive turbines in the gorge some hundreds of feet below. This is still strongly backed, though much difference of opinion exists as to its feasibility. Next there are two schemes, of more humdrum nature. One of these proposes to utilize the water of the Nauti-khud, while the other looks to the Ghiri river for its turbine power. In both of these streams a sufficiency of water can be depended upon, and the works would be the ordinary ones of leading off a flume along the hill side to drop into the bed of the gorge further on. Of the two, the Nauti-khud works would be the nearest to Simla, and the mains would pass conveniently for the lighting of the Mashobra suburb, and for the utilization of electrical power at the municipal pumping station. The Ghiri project, on the other hand, offers competing advantages in the matter of a larger body of water available at the head works. There is no lack of possible alternatives, therefore, and the matter resolves itself into a question solely of cost. Whichever proves capable of delivering sufficient electricity in the station at the lowest price, being the one that, in all probability will be adopted. With water power running to waste in four different streams around Simla, the introduction of electric lighting is certain to come sooner or later, and if the surplus power can be utilized for helping to pump up the water-supply, so much the better for the tax-payer. The resident will in any case benefit by getting rid of evil-smelling, troublesome kerosine oil, and there should be something in the way of reduced fire insurance rates to put against the cost of installing a safer and more efficient illuminant.

## THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual report of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company shows that in spite of the year 1899 being one of the most disastrous experienced by fire offices for some considerable time, the London and Lancashire came out with a splendid result of their trading. From this report we find that the premium income rose from £636,497 to £841,208. That the company realised a net profit, apart from 24 per cent. interest, of £90,298. That, after paying the usual 24 per cent. dividend they placed to reserves no less than £79,000 or 37 per cent. on the paid-up capital. That the Reserves Fund proper having been increased from £600,000 to £750,000, our total reserves now amount to £1,073,579 or 128 per cent. on the premium income.

The Bombay Branch has been removed to more central premises—Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street

## PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT BHUJ-CUTCH.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—The annual exhibition of the medals and prizes in honour of Mr. Luxmidas Rauji, the Head Master (who has been sent to England by his Highness the Rao of Cutch to study the English system of imparting education to boys, and who has already passed his Bar there) was held by the managing committee of the Luxmidas Rauji Memorial Fund. The grand hall of the institution was full. The staff of the school and the members of the managing committee were given seats on a raised platform and the proceedings of the meeting were carried throughout in English. Mr. Govindji Ramji, honorary secretary of the managing committee, proposed that the chair should be taken by Mr. Mavji Kanji, B. A., the honorary trustee of the fund, and this was seconded by Mr. Kirpashanker Dayashanker Tripathi, one of the members of the managing committee. Mr. Mavji, while accepting the chair with thanks, expressed his regret at the absence of Mr. Vithalji Keshavji, B.A., the Educational Inspector, Cutch, on account of ill-health. He then gave in short the report and thanked the committee, not only for its warm interest but for its zeal and perseverance. He also spoke at length on education and in conclusion gave some advice to students in which self-examination was the chief point. He then distributed the prizes to the deserving students from the 4th, 5th, and 6th standards and the medal for good conduct with the inscription "Knowledge is Light" was awarded to one who passed his matriculation last year from the school. Mr. Ratilal Bapalal Dawanji, the president of the managing committee, then addressed the meeting. He hoped, as the fund has been, as yet kept open by the committee, the ex-students, friends and well-wishers of Mr. Luxmidas would come forward and subscribe and do their best to increase the fund. In conclusion on behalf of the committee he thanked the president for the kind words he had spoken.

The honorary secretary Mr. Govindji Ramji Sheth, while proposing a vote of thanks to the president, recounted the merits and high virtues of Mr. Luxmidas, and gave in short all the details of the fund. He directed attention to the necessity for physical exercise and requested all the students to pay particular attention hereafter to it. His proposal was seconded by Mr. K. D. Tripathi, after which the president declared the meeting closed.

## THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Sunday says:—Mr. Vinayak Krishna Namjoshi, B. A., a son-in-law of Mr. G. K. Apte, Executive Engineer of Thana, has been appointed a probationer under the Bombay Provincial Civil Service Rules and posted as Deputy Collector at Ahmednagar. Mr. A. G. Kotwal, Huzur Deputy Collector, has been appointed to act as Superintendent of Jail, Thana, in addition to his own duties in place of Mr. W. W. Wellis proceeded on one month's leave to Lanowlee on Thursday last.

The Mohurrum festival passed off here quietly and the taboots were immersed in the sea at the Wodehouse (Kalwa) Bridge, on Thursday last. There were eight taboots erected by the following persons:—Ebrahim Chobdar, Ahmed Surti and Dawood Khatik at Tembi, and Kadir Vandrik, Bala Tare, Sheikoo Madar and Aboo Pawooskar at Mahaghiri, and Dada Ghowte at Rabodi.

The men of H. M's 2nd Regiment Bombay Grenadiers, who were stationed here for jail duty, under the command of a Native Commissioned Officer left for Bombay last week, in order to join the head-quarters of their regiment. The District Police have taken charge of the jail at Thana.

A fresh Famine Relief Work was started last week in Kalvi-Mahim Taluka by constructing a public road from the G. I. P. Railway station of Boisar to Mhasvan, a village with a weekly bazaar in the Thana District.

Gania Thakur of Karjat, in Alibag Zilla, who was committed on charges of having set fire to a relative's house and caused him grievous hurt with a dangerous weapon last month was tried by Mr. Raghunath Shivram Tipnis, B.A., LL.B., Sessions Judge of Thana, on Monday last. The accused was acquitted of the first charge and convicted of the second and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

It is said that Mr. E. Lawrence, I.C.S., Collector and District Magistrate of Thana, intends to proceed on six months' furlough to England, on account of his ill-health, some time during June next.

It is stated that cholera is making sad havoc in the village of Chooim in Bandora. It has now spread among the Native Christians of that place. Last Sunday three cases were reported in the Christian community of Chooim and they are said to have terminated fatally within twelve hours. Five births (two males and three females) and fifteen deaths (including one death from cholera) were registered in the town of Thana during the past week.

In the Civil and Police Hospital at Thana the thermometer readings ranged from 79 to 99 degrees in the shade yesterday.

## SUIT ON A WAGERING CONTRACT.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. CHITTY, Chief Judge.)

DORABJI FRAMJI V. DOSSABHAI LOWJI.

THE plaintiff in the suit claimed to recover from the defendant, the sum of Rs. 1,125, being the amount of a promissory note passed to him by the defendant on 2nd February, 1899. Mr. Billimoria appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Daver, pleader, represented the defendant. The defendant admitted execution of the note, but denied consideration and pleaded that the amount claimed was due on a wagering contract.

The defendant in his evidence stated that till recently he was a speculator in Government Paper. During the last six years he had had a large number of transactions with the plaintiff for buying and selling Government Paper, but all those transactions were merely speculative, and it was agreed that they were to be settled by payment of differences only. The promissory note had been passed for the amount of difference due on the 2nd February, 1899. The plaintiff in his examination stated that all his transactions with the defendant were genuine.

His Honour the Chief Judge, in giving judgment, after referring to the case-law on the subject, said, that looking to all the circumstances in the case, the court was satisfied that the transaction between the parties was not genuine, but was one for payment of differences only. The defendant was a man of small means, and yet his transactions with the plaintiff during the last six years, admittedly amounted to several lakhs of rupees. The plaintiff had admitted in cross-examination that all his contracts with the defendant had been settled by payment of differences only. From the fact of the relationship of the parties, the plaintiff must have known that defendant was never in a position to give or take delivery of Government Paper of any large value. All those circumstances established the fact that neither party had intended to actually give or receive delivery. The court was, therefore, of opinion that the contracts between the parties were wagering contracts, and the amount claimed being due on such a contract was not recoverable, and the suit would, therefore, be dismissed with costs.

## MILITARY NEWS.

ORDERS have been issued for the discontinuance of the present system of mounting Madras cavalry regiments on Arabs and Persians and country-bred stock from Government remount depots. In future these corps are to be mounted on small Australian horses which it is found can be procured in the Madras market at a lower price.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned an extension of the limit of residence in India within which the reward for passing in Malayalam may be obtained.

THE replacement of the brass band of the 12th Bombay Infantry by a pipe band has been sanctioned.

THE Native Christians of Barisal and Faridpore in Bengal who petitioned to be employed in South Africa have been informed that while appreciating the loyal spirit which prompted their offer the Government of India are unable to offer them employment in any suitable capacity.

## PASSENGERS PER ITALIAN STEAMER DCO. BALDUINO.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Duo. Balduino, sailing to-day, at 10 a.m. from Victoria Dock, No. 1 shed. Inspection in V. Dock, at 9 a.m.:—

FOR GENOA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Anfelbanm Mr H | Grant Mr and Mrs J P |
| Aplin Major J P | Johnstone Rev and Mrs, one child and two infants |
| Bayley Capt and Mrs F S | Keown Capt J C |
| Boggiano Chev C | Leslie Mr and Mrs W |
| Byramjee Mr and Mrs Cawasjee | Mavrocordato Mr A H |
| Byramjee Two Misses | Menses Capt and Mrs F D and 6 children |
| Byramjee Mr and Mrs B P | Moaser M S |
| Cargill Mr J D | Parekh Mr E B |
| Commissariatwalla Mr D F | Reinhardt Dr C |
| Cox Major R C C | Scheidlig Mrs A, girl and infant |
| Fernadez Mr A X S | Staal Miss J C |
| Fisher Mrs M F | Zalesky Mrs |
| Godinho Capt and Mrs M and 4 children | |

## AMERICAN HELP FOR THE FAMINE-STRICKEN.

### INTERVIEW WITH DR. KLOPSCH.

ON Saturday, among the passengers who arrived in Bombay by the s.s. Carthage was Dr. Louis Klopsch, the proprietor of the "Christian Herald" of New York, a paper which has on many occasions distinguished itself by raising large sums of money from the American people for the relief of distress in various parts of the world. During the Indian famine of 1897 Dr. Klopsch, through the medium of his journal, raised the equivalent of £82,000 sterling for the relief of the people then suffering, and now in response to an urgent and pathetic appeal he has again undertaken the work of organising and distributing relief to supplement the efforts which are being made by Government. Dr. Klopsch has come to India to ascertain personally the condition of the victims of the famine, in order to place before the people of the United States the extent to which relief is needed and to see how best the necessary aid can be given. He has had considerable experience in the work of personal investigation and his efforts to mitigate distress have met with such success that, to use his own words, he feels himself called to this particular work. Eight years ago, during the great famine then prevailing in Russia, Dr. Klopsch was able to send over 2,500 tons of flour to the starving people. In his own country, in the States of Kansas and Nebraska when a disastrous drought brought suffering to tens of thousands of farmers he was enabled to raise for their assistance the sum of 27,000 dollars, which he and his wife personally distributed. In Armenia also his help was felt, for he was instrumental in forwarding to the sufferers by the troubles there the sum of 80,000 dollars. He was one of the three members of the Committee appointed by President McKinley to investigate the condition of affairs in Cuba before the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, and for the relief of the distressed Cubans he collected 180,000 dollars which he personally distributed. His good work was subsequently continued for the benefit of the sufferers by the disastrous cyclone in Porto Rico, and now he has for the second time come to the assistance of the famine-stricken people of India.

Dr. Klopsch, in the course of an interesting statement to a representative of the "Bombay Gazette," was good enough to explain the objects of his visit to this country.

"I have come," he said, "for the express purpose of getting instruction and light on the conditions of the famine districts, and particularly on the administration and management of relief operations, which are now being conducted in India on a scale absolutely unprecedented. I am so intimately engaged in relief measures that I naturally conclude that where a country is taking care of nearly six millions of people, employing them where practicable, looking after and supplying their wants, and that in so very systematic a manner, there must be a great deal for an outsider to learn. When, in addition to all that, the Government attempts to look ahead, in order that it may, after the famine is over, or rather after the rains begin to fall, be in a position to supply the requirements for successful cultivation on the part of the victims of the famine, and thus help them to help themselves—why that is a most remarkable condition of affairs, and it is something that the world has never seen before. In fact I do not believe that there ever was a time in the world's history in which a Government single-handed looked after such vast numbers of people. We in America, even with our tremendous resources, marvel at the willingness, the ability and the success of the Indian Government in its work on these lines."

"The Indian Relief movement in America," said Dr. Klopsch in reply to a query on that head, "began practically in 1897. It was inaugurated by the "Christian Herald," of which the Rev. Dr. Talmage is the editor and of which I am the proprietor. We had received letters from the American and other missionaries asking for assistance; and the letters were so touching, so pathetic, so urgent that we did our best to respond. We called upon the readers of the "Christian Herald," who in former years had liberally contributed to the necessities of Russia and Armenia, to do what they could for the relief of the suffering people of India. As your official records show we succeeded in sending in grain and money the equivalent of £82,000 sterling, for which the Indian and English Governments deeply thanked the people of the United States; and in their communications were good enough to make special mention of myself. Then, recognising the fact that there would be many orphans as a result of the distressing condition of affairs that prevailed in 1897, we arranged to contribute to their support and have remitted since then at the rate of about 15,000 dollars a year in regular quarterly payments which we undertook to keep up for a term of three years. I have with me here now a number of cheques for payments on this head. The term for which these payments had been promised was about expiring when news reached us of a new famine in India. Bishop Thoburn called on me in New York and urged me to issue another appeal. I felt that our people had responded about as generously as we could expect and that it might not be expedient to again appeal to them. But on Thanksgiving Day I got a cablegram whilst sitting at dinner, which contained only four words—'For God's sake help'; and I then made up my mind that whether the movement might prove popular or unpopular, I would send out another appeal in our paper. That I did in the next issue. Our people at once responded in a most liberal manner, both in corn and in money. The American Government chartered a 5,000 ton vessel, the s.s. Quito, at their own expense, paying 40,000 dollars for it; and last Thursday that vessel left New York to reach here in 35 days. Its cargo consists of 11,200,000 lbs. of corn, a pretty big cargo, and the cost of it including freight to India is about 150,000 dollars or Rs. 500,000.

"You ask me how much money we are likely to raise. Speaking for the "Christian Herald," which represents the Christian community of America, I expect that the contributions will exceed 1,000,000 dollars or Rs. 3,000,000. Speaking for the country at large such a feeling of sympathy for India has been aroused through the propaganda conducted by the "Christian Herald" that I believe that not less than ten millions of rupees, and possibly double that sum will be contributed and speedily forwarded. The most hopeful sign is the interest which Municipalities are taking in the matter. Apart from the fact that some Governors, such as the Governors of Kansas and West Virginia have issued appeals and appointed state committees, large cities like New York, Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia have held mass meetings and appointed committees to solicit subscriptions for the relief of the starving people of the country.

"Yes, a great deal of this money will go through the Government Committee. Some of it and more particularly that contributed directly by the religious denominations is to be administered by representatives of religious bodies in India. The object of the relief granted by America is not to lighten the burden which the Government of India has very generously assumed; for as we understand it, the Government is not asking others to do that. Our object is rather to supplement Governmental efforts; because no matter how thoughtful, how kind and how intelligent the Governmental administration of relief may be there must be many opportunities for private charity which the efforts of Government cannot reach. It is particularly those openings that we would like to fill, and to fill in such a manner that the greatest good may be done to the greatest number."

"Would you kindly state by what method the money of the religious bodies is to be distributed?"

"In 1897 the "Christian Herald" cabled to Bishop Thoburn, asking whether he would appoint a Relief Committee representing every religious denomination working in India, and if he himself would accept the chairmanship of such committee? At first he hesitated, but finally he complied. The committee he appointed worked so efficiently and gave such uniform satisfaction to all the different denominations labouring in the famine areas that when the present exigency arose, I naturally turned again to Bishop Thoburn and asked him to revive or continue his committee. He consented, but after having made such changes in the personnel of the committee as the change of the scene of operations made necessary, he was taken ill and compelled to leave for America. At present this Committee has for its chairman, the Rev. A. R. Hume, and its secretary and treasurer is the Rev. E. F. Frease. Dr. Hume is the representative of the American Board, and Mr. Frease is a presiding Elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church. All denominations are represented on the committee, and at a meeting held yesterday (Sunday) a large sum of money was, at my personal request, set apart for relief in fields worked by missionaries who are not American. Of course, that is only one phase of the American Relief operations.

"I would like to say," continued Dr. Klopsch, "that I feel greatly indebted to the India Office in London, which of course means Lord George Hamilton and Sir Charles Bernard, for the very cordial way in which they received me and the letters of introduction which Lord George Hamilton was good enough to give me. On my arrival here, before I set foot on shore, an official handed me a letter from Lord Northcote, which I must say was about as charming and as welcome a piece of correspondence as I ever had the pleasure of receiving. I also received a letter from Mr. Monteath, the Secretary to Government, arranging for me a tour of the famine fields and assuring me, that everything in his power and in the power of his Government would be done in the way of co-operation in my work.

"As to my plans, I leave Bombay to-morrow night (Tuesday) for Poona, Sholapur and Ahmednagar and if possible I shall stop at Nasik. Thereafter I shall come back to Bombay and then start on my long tour to Broach, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Godhra, Ajmere, Delhi, Jhansi, Bina, Reypur, Akola, and so forth. I shall stay in India four weeks and leave for America on the 9th June. When I return to my home I shall do everything in my power to place before the American people a full and true description of the scenes that I may encounter, and of course in all that I may do it will be my aim to induce all the aid possible for the millions that stand so greatly in need of it. I hope I may carry with me right ideas as to the kind of assistance wanted and the best manner of judiciously affording it. For I recognise that in the distribution of charity we may often do much more harm than good, by pauperising people, robbing them of their self-respect and in other ways doing injury where only good was meant. It will be my effort to get such intelligent information and such guidance and light as will enable me in the largest measure possible to escape serious errors of the kind I have mentioned."

This trip to India is the first visit that Dr. Klopsch has paid to this country. The expenses of the trip are defrayed by himself and in no way are charged against the relief funds. In its administration of funds raised for relief purposes the "Christian Herald" has, says Dr. Klopsch, been able to do the work successfully at an expense of 1 1-2 per cent. which is certainly very little. "For every dollar given to us," says the doctor, "we can deposit 98 1-2 cents. in India." He expressed his indebtedness to Messrs. Thos. Cook and Sons who very generously cable all the funds which he raises free of charge. In one respect India in its present crisis is fortunate in having as Viceroy and Vicereine, Lord and Lady Curzon. "It goes without saying," observed Dr. Klopsch, "that the fact that Lady Curzon being an American tends to invest Indian affairs with an interest for us which they never had before; and it is to this fact that I ascribe in a large measure the much more prompt and much more generous contributions from the American people that this famine has produced."

The liberal response of the people of the United States to the appeal on behalf of famine-stricken India should tend to further strengthen the feeling of goodwill between England and America. Lord George Hamilton in his letter to Dr. Klopsch wrote.—"I can conceive of no Christian work more likely to bind the two hemispheres together in a bond of brotherly sympathy than the relief you are organizing in America to counteract the terrible effects of drought in India. I am sure that in the journey you are undertaking through the famine districts, you will receive every assistance you may require from the local authorities. Your work speaks for itself and it is hardly necessary I should say a word in its favour. In it I wish you all success."

Dr. Klopsch has been singularly successful in all the beneficent relief work that he has undertaken; and there is no doubt that on the lines he has laid down for himself he will be able to do a vast amount of good in the present direful circumstances that bring him to India. The feeling among religious people that has been aroused by his disinterested efforts has been well reflected by the "Indian Witness" which observed that "no foreigner, of whom we have any knowledge, has done so much for the suffering people of India than this New York journalist who has consecrated his paper to the higher ministry of succouring the poor and needy."

### LETTER FROM LORD NORTHCOTE.

The following are the terms of the letter addressed to Dr. Klopsch by his Excellency the Governor of Bombay:—

MAHABLESHWAR, MAY 10.

Dear Dr. Klopsch,—Will you permit me, on behalf of the Presidency of Bombay, to tender to you a most cordial welcome to our shores; and further to express our deep gratitude to yourself and to those generous citizens of the United States whom you represent and who have come to the aid of India in this dark hour of trial.

I must regret I shall not be in Bombay when you arrive, but I have requested a gentleman connected with the Famine Department to place his advice and assistance at your disposal; and I trust to have the pleasure of entertaining you at Poona or Bombay before you return to America.

It has been my good fortune to spend some of the happiest years of my life in the United States; and it is a peculiar pleasure to me to be in a position once more to acknowledge, with gratitude, the manifestation on so vast a scale of that spirit of kindness and generosity which characterizes your countrymen and by which I have so often profited in my personal capacity.—Believe me, yours very truly,

NORTHCOTE.

## THE FAMINE.

### FIFTY-SEVEN LAKHS.

THE subscriptions to the Famine Fund already amount to upwards of 64 lakhs, and we understand that a further distribution among provincial committees of 10 lakhs is about to be made, making a total so distributed, up to date of 57 lakhs. The tide happily shows no signs of ebbing, and it does not appear too san

remittances arrived except from Southport, the Viceroy's old constituency and fears began to be entertained that perhaps Lancashire's offerings had been included in the Mansion House Fund. These fears have now been happily dispelled for on Saturday the sum of Rs. 972,000 or just about half the contribution of 1897 arrived in Calcutta and raised the sum which the Central Committee of the Famine Fund have so far received to 74 lakhs. Of this 57 lakhs have been actually distributed and further allotments will no doubt be made without delay as the principal objects which the Fund will be called upon to meet to the supply of plough cattle and seed grain in order to enable agricultural operations to be undertaken as soon as rain falls. Other foreign contributions made since the Fund was last referred to in our columns are Rs. 12,000, from Mauritius and £5,000 generously voted by the Government of new Zealand. We may now perhaps look for a total of 90 lakhs available for charitable relief and even this large sum will be far less than the circumstances of the people really require.

### BROACH.

Cholera is increasing in the city, and is assuming an epidemic form. There were 28 cases on Saturday, of which 23 have proved fatal. The type of cholera is very virulent, and persons succumb in a few hours.

## THE MUTUAL PROVIDENT AND GUARANTEE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

The fourteenth ordinary general meeting of this Society was held at the offices, Hummun Street, on Saturday. In the absence of the chairman of the Board of Directors, Mr. E. R. Smetham, Mr. Janardhan Gopal presided.

The directors in their report stated that the Society continues to do its unostentatious work year after year assisting a number of poor families in time of need and relieving them from misery and privation. During last year no less than 48 families reaped the benefits of the Society, the total payments made having amounted to Rs. 41,150. The number of deaths amongst the members, however, continues to exceed the estimated rate of mortality on which the rates of premium had been based. Besides plague, a number of other epidemic diseases have sprung up amongst us and caused the death-rate to run up unprecedently high, so much so that in no year since the first appearance of plague, has the mortality been so high as in 1899. There had been 52 deaths in the Society during the past 12 months, or 5 more than those of the previous year. This number was, however, less by 18 than that for the year which ended on the 28th February, 1898. The directors are glad to observe that though the deaths this year exceeded those in the previous year, they took place, comparatively speaking, amongst the lower classes of members, and hence their total value was only about as much as the value of deaths for the previous year. Last year, however, with the help of a loan fund amounting to nearly Rs. 15,000, the directors were able to show a profit of a little over Rs. 10,000, which raised the amount of the guarantee fund to Rs. 24,000, and this year with no other appreciable revenue than that from the monthly contributions, and having to meet almost the same amount of claims as those of last year, the Society has been able to make both ends meet and show a small surplus of Rs. 445-14-2. The expenses of the Society have been kept as low as possible, and the directors are glad to state that the secretaries have consented, until there is an improvement in the position of the Society, to work for a fixed remuneration of Rs. 125 per month only, instead of the 5 per cent. commission on the amountsof payments and receipts fixed by the articles of association. On the whole, the management has been very economical and the interests of the Society have been carefully watched. The balance-sheet and revenue account, will, as already stated, show a profit of this year's working of Rs. 445-14-2, and this is credited to the guarantee fund of the Society, which now amounts to Rs. 24,411-15-9 of which Rs. 22,500 is invested in Government Paper and Port Trust Bonds. During the year under review there were only 26 members admitted to the Society, out of which 13 are males and 13 females. The number of members struck off the roll during the year has been 89 of these 52 had been struck off owing to deaths, and 37 for having failed to pay their contribution. The total number of members on the roll is 1,325.

The report and balance sheet were adopted. Messrs. E. R. Smetham Janardhan, Gopal and Dr. G. P. Prabhakar were re-elected directors, Mr. W. Bhicajee Gokale was re-elected as an auditor. A vote of thanks was passed to the secretaries Messrs. Lidbetter and Co., for the manner in which they had managed the affairs of the Society.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

| Wards. | Plague, Attacks. | Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 3 | 2 | 10 |
| B Mandvi, Chaukis, Oomerkhadi and Dongri | 11 | 3 | 39 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Parsiwady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada | 11 | 4 | 22 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi | 3 | 3 | 12 |
| E Mazagon, Parwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 4 | 1 | 49 |
| F Parel, Sewree and [illegible] | 3 | 1 | 14 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 5 | 5 | 17 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Non-Residents and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 13 | 35 |
| Total | 43 | 32 | 199 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 74,283 | 63,415 | |
| Same date last year | 28 | 47 | 150 |
| Small-pox | 2 | 3 | |
| Cholera | 2 | 4 | |

"KHUDAI SE NICHE SAFAI," writes the Lahore paper, is a native proverb corresponding to our "cleanliness is next to godliness," but it is one which very few natives apply with much effect to their surroundings. "Out of sight out of mind" is another saying which applies to the greater portion of most Indian cities, towns and villages, and the ordinary sahib, whose duty it may be to look after their cleanliness, does not care to poke his nose much further than the main streets when he makes a tour of inspection. When the plague, however, makes its appearance inside, or close to, a large town then "the out of mind" has to be brought "into sight and many a lesson is learnt. But why should it be necessary to wait for such an occurrence? Why are not our citadels so strengthened that the enemy will not attempt an attack? It costs much more in the long run if we wait until the enemy has entered our dominion, and then collect our forces to drive him out; especially as, once the enemy has been driven out, our temporary fortifications are allowed to fall into disrepair, and before very long the enemy again makes his appearance. There is no doubt that education has had a certain amount of effect in improving sanitation in this country, but in this line there is room for further development, and it is highly important to imbue the minds of native scholars with the outlines of sanitary notion. Why should not every school have the simple rules of sanitation included in its course of studies.

### HEALTH CAMP REPORTS.

Weekly return of public and private Camps, from 6 a.m., Saturday, 28th April, to 6 a.m., Saturday, 5th May :—

| Disease. | Last return admitted. | Admitted. | Transferred. | Discharged. | Died. | Remaining. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Plague | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Relapsing Fever | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Observation | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Contacts | 2,357 | 825 | 15 | 910 | 8 | 2,249 |
| Evicts | 3,976 | 529 | ... | 631 | 3 | 3,864 |
| Small-pox | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | | Contacts | | 42 |
| | | | | Evicts | | 2,993 |

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere. It is 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

## THE PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

### MEETING AT SATARA.

The following is the conclusion of the President's speech at the Provincial Conference at Satara on Saturday :—

SUSPENSION OF DEMAND OF GOVERNMENT ASSESSMENT.

In connection with the question of famine arises the one with reference to the policy of Government in the matter of the suspension of the collection of land revenue and its remission. The suspensions and remissions granted by Government in the affected areas in connection with the famine of 1897 were most inadequate. Out of a demand of 173 lakhs from the affected area only Rs. 15,161 were remitted. This is less than one rupee per thousand; and the amount suspended came to Rs. 7,83,296, which brings the suspensions to between four and five per cent. of the total demand. In Bijapur, a district in which crops wholly failed, no revenue was remitted, and only less than one-fifth of the demand was suspended.

SUSPENSION NOT TO DEPEND ON VILLAGE OFFICERS REPORTS.

In connection with the suspensions and remissions of the revenue demands of the current year the Government of Bombay has recently issued certain orders, and I apprehend that considerable hardship is likely to be caused in their being carried out. No one can deny that the argument advanced by Government that a person who is able to pay without inconvenience or difficulty, should receive no postponement for the payment is quite correct in theory, but it cannot be expected to work well in practice. The revenue officials in the districts affected by the famine are very heavily worked. The number of applications for suspensions of demands would be enormous; almost every cultivator of every village in districts severely affected is likely to apply for suspension; it would be impossible to expect that either the Mamlatdars or the Assistant and Deputy Inspectors and Collectors would be able to enquire into them and dispose of them on their merits. Therefore, the determination of the question, which cultivators of a village should be given suspension and which not, would depend, in fact, on the reports of the village officers. Government may have in other matters to depend on the opinions of their village officers, but in a matter of such far-reaching importance, in one in which every inhabitant of a village would be interested, and when circumstances render it most difficult, that any efficient control could be exercised over their actions, I am afraid that it would prove very mischievous if fines are imposed, distraints made, properties sold, and occupances forfeited on the strength of their reports. When the crops have failed wholly or in most part it would be most desirable that the whole village should be given the benefit of the suspension, and the same principle should be applicable to individuals whose crops have failed wholly or the most part. In order that persons in good condition may be restrained from availing themselves of this kindness of Government, they may impose a condition that in case of those who are found upon enquiry to have been able to pay the dues with ease interest at a reasonable rate would be charged.

DISTINCTION BETWEEN AND THRIFTY UNTHRIFTY CULTIVATORS.

It appears that from certain orders issued by the Government of Bombay that in the case of holders of lands who should have made savings in previous years, and invested their savings in cattle or in addition lands, they would require much stronger evidence of their inhability to meet the Government demands than in the case of other occupants. It does not seem to me right that the thriftier class of people who should have invested their savings in land and cattle ought to be treated with less indulgence than others. No distinction of this kind ought to be made.

DISTINCTION BETWEEN AGRICULTURIST AND NON-AGRICULTURIST HOLDERS.

It appears that Government in the matter of suspensions also make a distinction between agriculturist and non-agriculturist occupants of land. Where persons of the non-agriculturist castes hold lands and have them cultivated by tenants or servants, they ought not to be treated differently from those of the agriculturist classes. The Famine Code contemplates cases both of persons themselves cultivating lands and occupants letting out their lands to tenants. I think the only proper distinction that could be made is whether the main source of the occupants' income is not independent of agriculture, and whether or not that source of income is or not largely affected by the famine. No coercion for the recovery of revenus should be applied with reference to occupant landlords of any caste or occupation who are unable to recover rents from tenants, and who have no independent source of income unaffected by the famine. I think also that no distinction should be made between lands which the occupant himself owns and which has been mortgaged by him to others. If suspensions are not granted in respect of mortgaged lands because the mortgagss are non-agriculturists, the measures would ultimately act very oppressive on the mortgagor, and would in many cases result in losing his lands altogether.

REMISSIONS OUGHT TO BE LIBERALLY GIVEN.

In the matter of remissions, considering the large money value of the loss caused by the famine, and the number of people who should have been rendered helpless by the loss, I trust that Government would give them more liberally than before. They should be given freely in the Deccan, where the recurrence of severe famine after an interval but two not very favourable seasons must have exhausted the savings of the agriculturist occupants if they had any. In Gujarat, too, considering the complete failure of the crops and the heavy loss of cattle large remissions are also desirable. It would be much better to remit a demand at once than that it should remain on books for a number of years to be ultimately written off, or that it should be recovered not without causing much difficulty to the ryot. Large remissions are needed to enable the cultivating occupants to recover from the effects of this famine.

LARGE NUMBER DEPENDING ON STATE RELIEF: INDICATION OF GREAT POVERTY.

Ahmedabad, Kaira, and Broach are regarded as the most fertile and the most prosperous districts of Gujarat, and they were so fortunate as to have escaped famine for a very long period. If in such districts so many as three and a half lakhs out of a population of twenty-one lakhs are unable to stand a single famine, and would have had to starve, but for the timely help of Government, it follows that the conditions of the agriculturist throughout the country must be very miserable.

CAUSES OF DISTRESS.

We have then to consider the causes of this distress. It cannot be said that this distress arises from any want of thrift on the part of the cultivator. He does not drink, he has very few vices, he has no luxuries, and lives with the greatest economy.

NO WANT OF THRIFT AMONG AGRICULTURISTS.

He might have indulged a little more freely in his expenses in connection with deaths and marriages during the early sixties, but they have since been much reduced, and their present scale of expenses of this kind is not at all large.

MONEY-LENDER NOT A CAUSE OF DISTRESS.

There are some people who ascribe the distress of the agriculturist to the greed of the money-lender. It cannot be denied that the agriculturist is largely indebted; the money-lender is, however, not the cause but the consequence of his distress. So long as the agriculturist finds that he cannot pay the Government assessment and maintain himself and his family throughout the year without borrowing, and so long as he has no reserve to fall upon during bad years, he could not do without the money-lender. The condition, however, of the persons who advance loans to cultivators is not all thriving. He finds that his risks and his difficulties in recovering his dues are growing from year to year, the better class of money-lenders are contracting their transactions and there would be many who would be quite willing to withdraw from the business but for the fear that all their existing out-tandings would thereby become irrecoverable. It is no doubt desirable that the agriculturist should be able to borrow money from respectable persons at moderate interest; and the schemes for the establishments of agricutural banks on a sound basis ought to be comprised among the different measures necessary for the purpose of ameliorating his condition.

HEAVY INCIDENCE OF LAND REVENUE CAUSE OF DISTRESS.

It appears to me that the heavy incidence of the land revenue is the main cause of agricultural distress. The incidence of taxation per acre in ryotwari villages of Ahmedabad Kaira, and Broach is Rs. 2-11-1, Rs.5-0-7, and Rs. 5-1-6 respectively, and the incidence of taxation per head of population of the fully assessed area is Rs. 2-7-8, Rs. 3-12-6, and Rs. 3-1-2, respectively. This incidence is very heavy.

CROP EXPERIMENT REPORTS SHOWING LANDS HIGHLY ASSESSED.

The crop experiments reports also show that the incidence of taxation in these Districts must be very heavy In the report for 1897-98 we notice that out of nine experiments made in the Kaira District one showed 72 per cent and another nearly 67 per cent, as the incidence of assessment on the gross value of the produce. In Broach thirty-one experiments are reported in that year. One of them shows the incidence at 42 per cent and in six it was over 30 per cent. In the report of 1898-97 we find nine experiments. One of these gives the incidence at 96 per cent, one at 73 per cent., one at 63 per cent., and one at 50 per cent. In Broach out of four experiments we find one giving an incidence of over 35 per cent. The report of 1895-96 gives four experiments for the Kaira District, and in case where the crop was locally estimated as 10 annas it showed an incidence of 68 on the gross produce. There are eight experiments mentioned in Broach. In that report one of these gives an incidence of 180 per cent., one of them an incidence of 49 per cent., and one an incidence of 40 per cent. The report of 1894-95 mentions six experiments in the Ahmedabad District. One of these gives an incidence of 60 per cent., another of 47 per cent., and the third of 37 per cent., of the gross produce. The same report gives six experiments in Broach. One of them gave the incidence at 33 per cent, and another at 31 per cent. of the gross produce. The report of 1893-94 gives ten experiments in the Ahmedabad District, two of which give an incidence of 31 per cent. It gives four experiments in the Kaira District, one of them giving an incidence of 65 per cent., and one an incidence of 41 per cent. It gives six experiments in Broach. One of them gives an incidence of 192 per cent., one of 91 per cent., one of 49 per cent., and one, of 32 per cent. of the gross produce. In these reports each year the highest percentage of incidence is always found in one of the Districts in the Gujarat, and taking the average of the percentages of each District those of these three Districts would be found much higher than that of any other part of the Presidency.

HOLDINGS SMALL AND THEIR ECONOMIC EFFECT.

In these Districts again there is a much larger proportion of small holdings than elsewhere. In the District of Ahmedabad out of 40,917 holdings of Government lands 15,357 are under 5 acres; in the District of Kaira out of 57,935 of such lands 31,788 are under 5 acres; and in the District of Broach out of 29,146 holdings of Government lands 9,800 are under 5 acres. On making calculations of the yield of these holdings, and deducting the cost of seeds in the Government dues, it is found that even in an average year hardly enough is left for the maintenance of the occupant and his family. As the maintenance of the family is to be provided for from the produce, the occupants of small holdings find the burden of assessment pressing more heavily on them than occupants of bigger holdings, and they first succumb to the effect of bad years.

CONSEQUENCES OF HEAVY ASSESSMENTS.

The consequences of this heavy incidence of taxation recently have become apparent in various forms. The occupants have felt themselves unable to meet even the Government demands without considerable difficulty. In one of these Districts during the last five or six years, the amounts of the unrecovered balances of Government dues have been growing from year to year. The numbers of notices of demand have considerably increased, and so have the cases of distraints and sales of moveable property for the realization of these dues.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE RECOVERY OF GOVERNMENT ASSESSMENTS.

The number of distraints cases in Ahmedabad was 25 in 1892-93; this rose to 599 in 1898-99. The number of distraints cases in the Broach District was 25 in 1892-93; it rose to 599 in 1898-99. The number of cases in which Government had to forfeit holdings for default of payment has also largely increased.

LARGE RELINQUISHMENTS OF LANDS BY OCCUPANTS.

Another circumstance that shows the inability of people to bear the assessments is that large quantities of lands are being relinquished altogether in all these Districts of Gujarat. In 1896-97 the relinquishments in Ahmedabad, Kaira, and Broach were of 25,078 6,549 and 435 acres, respectively; in 1897-98 they were of 10 09, 4,716, and 454 acres, respectively; and in 1898-99 they were of 10,099, 4,597 and 974 acres, respectively. In Districts which are so thickly peopled as these, and where there is so much competition for the acquisition of lands these large relinquishments in all the three districts continuously for more than three years furnish very strong evidence of their being over assessed.

CAUSES OF HIGH ASSESSMENT.

Having tried to show that the incidence of assessments is very high in these Districts I shall proceed to show in what way they come to be so highly pitched.

SETTLEMENTS MADE WHEN VALUE OF LAND ABNORMALLY HIGH.

In the greater part of these Districts the first settlement of assessment took place when Gujarat was in an abnormal condition of prosperity in consequence of a long sequence of good harvests, the high prices of agricultural produce in consequence of the war in America, and the large demand of labour and the high wages by reason of the construction of the railway, and the high price of land. The result of these causes was the chief element which govern the fixing of the assessment in these districts.

In fixing the rates the circumstances of the inequality in skill, intelligence, and power of sustained work between the different classes of the agriculturists was never taken into account. In every taluka there are cultivators of different castes and classes: some very industrious and skilful, and others whose skill and industry are far inferior. Assessments, which may be borne with tolerable ease by the farmer, would fall with greater weight on the latter.

RAISING OF ASSESSMENTS AT REVISION SURVEYS.

Within a short time the price of produce fell heavily, and though under the altered circumstances reduction of assessment was required at each revision survey assessments were raised considerably, and that on grounds which would have no bearing whatever on the question whether the ryots' powers of bearing the burden of taxation with ease had improved in the interval.

CAUSES OF INCREASED ASSESSMENT.

Among the grounds urged for the increase of assessments are mainly the increase of population, of tiled houses, carts and cattle, the passing of roads and railways, rise in the price of lands, subsoil water, increase of exports, the position, class, advantages, &c. Now, increase of population in this country where all people marry, and celibacy is very exceptional, can be no indication of any increase in prosperity. In thickly peopled districts where additional lands are not available for the increased population, the increase of population would lead rather to distress than otherwise; the average quantity of land available to a family for cultivation would diminish, and, therefore, their means of subsistence. The increase in the number of tiled houses is also a deceptive test. In most cases the tiled houses were the consequence of the prosperity near the period of the first settlement; houses built twenty or thirty years ago would be no indication of existing prosperity. The revision survey officers never try to enquire during which period of the lease the majority of the houses were constructed. The increase of carts and cattle would very often be the result of the increased population or the result of prosperity of classes other than the agriculturists. The passing of roads and railways through a Taluka do not cause much and appreciable pecuniary gain to the cultivator, and he does not sell his produce more advantageously by reason of them. On the other hand, it often happens that he suffers by the construction of the railway, by the reduction of his business in carrying goods and passengers. The rise in the price of lands is also a very deceptive test. It may be result of increased prosperity in a neighbouring town or city by means which have no connection with agriculture, or from the scarcity of lands to meet the agriculturist wants of the increasing population. Increase of exports is also deceptive, as it often happens that the commodities exported come from another Taluka; and so far as the increased exports are not the consequence of increased produce but the result of other accidents, they furnish no good grounds for raising the assessments. With reference to the quest on of the propriety of the increase on assessment on account of the advantage of subsoil water, it rests upon an assumption that the occupant is in a condition to take the benefit of the advantage; but when the majority of the occupants have not the means to profit from this advantage, and when they get no practicable benefit from it, this increase can only press harshly on the agriculturist. The ground of position class often enables survey officers to tax on improvements the result of the labour and expenditure of the agriculturist, and this term includes miscellaneous grounds which may have no possible effect in increasing the gain of the agriculturist. Frequently the increases are made by alteration in the number of groups in the transfer of villages from one group to another, which is often based on merely arbitrary reasons.

SELECT RULES PROTECTING THE TAXING OF IMPROVEMENTS AND RESTRICTING INCREASES BEYOND PARTICULAR LIMITS DISREGARDED.

The spirit of the rules made for the purpose of protecting improvements made by occupants from taxation and limiting the extent of increase at revision surveys is practically disregarded. The tenants are never asked whether they have made any improvements or not, they are never given any notice requiring them to give evidence in the matter, and evidence of expenditure which are said ordinary they are not likely to possess is expected of them. Occupants are given benefit of improvements made at considerable cost of labour. The people of a village are informed only of the increase of assessment on the whole village. They are not informed of the increase or decrease of the amounts of assessments of individual fields. They are not informed of the grounds on which assessments are sought to be raised, and without being furnished with the necessary information they are called upon to state their objections within a certain time. And the sanctions of Government and the Secretary of State are obtained before the people know anything of the grounds of increase and have an opportunity to meet them.

RESULTS OF OVER-ASSESSMENTS.

The consequence of these high assessments are :—(a) That the agriculturist is obliged to borrow. (b) That he is unable to manure the soil or to manure it properly. (c) He is prevented from keeping his lands follow or to have a proper rotation of crops, and he is obliged to utilise all his lands for the crop that pays him best, quite irrespective of its effect in impoverishing the land. There is a general complaint that the productive power of the soil is far under what it was twenty or thirty years back.

From the continued operation of these causes the agriculturist gets more and more impoverished every year, and that he has no reserve left him to fall upon during years of difficulty.

ASSESSMENTS OUGHT NOT TO BE LIABLE TO BE RAISED AT REVISION SURVEYS EXCEPT FOR CERTAIN REASONS.

From the reply that the Hon. Mr. Nugent has given to one of my questions put at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, it seems that Government have commenced to feel that certain portions of the Presidency has been over-assessed. Under these circumstances I think it is most desirable that Government should appoint a Commission of enquiry in connection with the question of over-assessment for ascertaining the extent to which the different parts of the Presidency are over-assessed. I wish that this enquiry be undertaken as early as possible, as I consider a reasonable reduction of Government assessment is necessary to enable the people to recover from the effects of this year's famine.

After this enquiry and such reduction of assessment as may be deemed proper, it is necessary that the assessments should not be raised at subsequent revision surveys, except on such exceptional and clear grounds as a permanent rise in the prices of agricultural produce or of increased productiveness caused by improvements made at the expense of Government. No doubt the law is perfect on the point but it is more honoured in the breach than in the observance. What is wanted, and most urgently wanted, if Government is to mitigate the effects of recurring famines is that the law as embodied in the Land Revenue Act should be in practice faithfully and strictly conformed to.

EDUCATION INADEQUATE PROVISION : PRIMARY EDUCATION.

I shall say a few words upon the question of education. I feel that the provision made by Government in the matter of educa ion is very inadequate, and that its insufficiency retards the educational progress of this Presidency. With reference to primary education, in consequence of want of funds, the number of teachers in Primary Schools was reduced from 9,285 to 8,909 in 1898-99, and from the latter number to 8,756 in the current year, which were considerably behind us. Our natural course of progress has been so far retarded that some of the natives a few years ago have outstripped us both in the matter of primary and secondary education of both the sexes. If we had been properly helped I have no doubt but that we should have made at the least the same progress as these Native States. While the world has made considerable advance during the last thirty or forty years both in the system of education and the appliances neither the system nor the appliances in our Presidency have much changed for the better during the last forty years. We have the same books for teaching as were prepared about forty years ago, and they have not been improved by the light of the progress made since by the world.

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

The question of imparting technical and commercial education is one of the most burning questions of the day. It comes into special prominence by reason of the famine. In this country the distress of the famine is felt very severely, because from 75 to 80 per cent. of the population live upon agriculture. The famine distress will decrease in the proportion of the increase of persons earning their livelihood independent of the business of agriculture. Our Governor, his Excellency Lord Northcote, has given utterance to his views in this matter, and I trust a practical advance will be made in connection with this important subject during the period of his Lordship's regime.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

Though we desire the advance of primary, secondary, technical, and commercial education it must be remembered that that should not be done at the expense of higher, but it is necessary that the higher education should advance in proportion. Higher intellects are necessary for the advance of the country in any direction—material, moral, intellectual, or political—and these higher intellects would not be developed except by higher education. The munificent gift of our countryman, Mr. Jamsetjee Tata, for the establishment of Research Institute.

SEPARATION OF JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE SERVICE.

Upon the question of the separation of the judicial and executive functions it appears from the pronouncement of the Government of India in the Chupra case that it is receiving favourable consideration at the hands of his Excellency the Viceroy, and we may reasonably hope that it will not be long before it receives practical solution at the hands of his Lordship.

DISTRICT MUNICIPAL BILL.

Among the measures now before local Legislative Council the most important is the District Municipal Bill. This measure affects the whole of the town and city population of the mofussil. With reference to the principles of the measures you should have learnt my views from the remarks that I addressed to the Council at the time when it was first read. As I am now sitting on the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill, it will not be proper for me to address any further remarks before you in connection with it. I will only say this that the different representations sent to Government on the subject are receiving the careful attention of the Select Committee.

MR. JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR YAJNIK.

Since we last met we have sustained a heavy loss in the ranks of our principal workers, and it is due to them that I should in this place pay my tribute of respect to their memories. In Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik the country has lost a gentlemen who had an unrivalled acquaintance with the most important public questions, who studied them with the greatest devotion and discussed them with the great ability and moderation.

MR. ABDULLA MEHERALI DHARAMSI.

I have already referred to the death of Mr. Abdulla Dharamsi, the gentleman who, if he had ben spared, shou d have been addressing you on this occasion. He has been cut off in the prime of his life. He was a gentleman of remarkable ability clear-head dness, and public spirit, and he took a devoted interest in all public questions.

DR. BAHADURJEE.

We have lost in Dr. Bahadurjee another prominent worker of great ability and eloquent public spirit, who always appeared to place before you ably and lucidly the grievances of the medical service. He had a career of usefulness before him, but he was also cut off in the prime of life.

RUNCHHODLAL CHHOTALAL.

We have lost in Mr. Runchhodlal Chhotalal the father of mill industry in Ahmedabad, and one who took a prominent share in the proceedings of the Ahmedabad Conference, and who had interested himself in the study and elucidation of several questions of public importance. He was a man of wonderful capacities—both theory and practice combined—to make him a thoughtful, resourceful, and practical leader of men and his industry, business-like habits and assiduous devotion to more and other public questions gave him a name and renute that should not and shall not be forgotten. It is men of his stamp that we want and his is an example which we should all strive to follow.

JATAR AND DANDEKAR.

Then I should not forget to regret the loss we have sustained in the death of two of Poona's best men—the late R. B. Jatar and Dandekar who were everything that a citizen ought to be.

Before concluding, I say that our rulers should recognise and remember that the Conference is composed of men who have been benefited by the policy of British rule, who understand that in the strength and permanence of the British rule lies the material, moral and intellectual progress of this country, who feel that the grievances about which they propose to discuss here are genuine; and who believe that the removal of these grievances will conduce to increase the feelings of love and affection that the people entertain for the British rule. We, on the other hand, must remember that our object is to create conviction about the reality of our grievances; and this will rather be deferred than advanced if we use immoderate and in emperate language, make exaggerated and coloured statements, and ascribe motives. We must remember that the officials and non officials have to look at some question from different standpoints and there may be difference of views. We must constantly make enquiries, put before Government true facts, and couch your conclusions in moderate language. Do not shirk adverse criticism. Such criticism is necessary to present before you all the various phases of the questions, and unless a matter is considered in all its phases it would not be possible to bring on a firm conviction. Your work, however, should be earnest, continuous, and persistent. Nothing could be gained by discussions taken up by fits and starts.

If we continue working in a proper manner I feel that we have no reason to despair of the result. At the head of the Government of Bombay is H. E. Lord Northcote, who during the short period of his administration has shown you how deep are his sympathies for the distress of the people. Let me not omit to mention that from his Lord-ship and his noble consort, who are already winning golden opinions, the public expects a career of noble usefulness during the five years that they are charged with the duty of leading the Presidency and guiding its destinies. In our Viceroy we have a statesman of the greatest ability the broadest sympathies, and the largest practical resources. I have no doubt that our representations will receive a sympathetic consideration at his hands, and if they are convinced of their reality they will be able to solve them in a most statesmanlike way. Let us do our part of the duty while we expect them to do theirs; let us be helpful, moderate, sober; and then both officials and non-officials will succeed in doing what we all desire—the real good of the country.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

## DISCUSSION ON FAMINE, PLAGUE AND EDUCATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, MAY 14.

MR. BAL GUNGADHUR TILAK moved the first resolution at the opening of the second day's proceedings of the Provincial Conference. It related to Government policy about famine and approving its efforts to save life and alleviate distress, but regretting the recent modifications whereby task work has been increased and wages reduced, even fifty per cent. below the limit contemplated by the Famine Code. It also regretted the policy regarding suspensions and remissions of revenue in the same manner as during the last famine in spite of the unfavourable opinion expressed by the last Famine Commission, and praying for a far more liberal policy in regard to suspensions; also stating that the Government demand for revenue is high in many parts of the Presidency, and deploring that Sir Phillip Wodehouse's Resolution of 1874, restricting excessive enhancement, has not been regarded, as also the Act of 1886, and affirming that the rigidity of collection inflicts hardships and drives agriculturists hopelessly into the power of the moneylender. Mr. Kelkar, of Belgaum, seconded. The Hon. Mr. Chhattre, Belgaum, moved and Mr. Katti, Dharwar, seconded another motion to the effect that these measures should be conceived in the spirit of sympathy, and regretted the want of uniformity, thereby causing inconvenience and vexation to the travelling public, and praying that inoculation should not be enforced and that plague expenditure be borne by the Government and not by local bodies.

Mr. Samarth, Bombay, moved that, while recognising the District Municipal Bill to be in some respects an improvement, the Conference records its deep regret at the retrograde policy embodied in its more important provisions, which throw on the limited resources of municipalities burdens which ought to be borne by the central authority, and which will convert corporations in o State-controlled bodies subjected to official influence and directed in action by official opinion. The speaker said statesmen ought not to stunt the progress and growth of the people who have been placed by Providence in the hands of the British Government.

The Conference re-assembled in the afternoon, and Mr. Chimanlal Sitalwad moved a resolution deploring the arrest of the Natu brothers and the attachment of their property under the antiquated regulation of 1827, without trial or the giving of any reasons, as that regulation had been designed for unsettled times when British supremacy had not been firmly established, and stating that it was a serious political blunder to apply the same at the present time, as there are no circumstances now which cannot be dealt with by the ordinary constituted authority of law, justice, and police; that its application can only be regarded as a confession of weakness, and, therefore, an unjustifiable reflection on British stability, and that the reasons given by the Secretary of State for its application were, therefore, erroneous and unfounded, as clearly no necessity existed to apply the same. Mr. Cama seconded this resolution.

Mr. Kulkarni, Ratnagiri, then moved that an open commission should be appointed to inquire if any changes were necessary in the Khoti system.

Mr. Nair, Dharwar, moved a resolution that the system of higher education recommended by the Education Commission be not fostered and encouraged, as the Government contribution was inadequate, and that it should instead encourage technical education. The Conference also recorded its high sense of appreciation of Mr. Tata's proposed University of Research and exhorted that material aid should be accorded to the same.

This was followed by resolution as to the separation of Judicial and Executive functions, secret Press committees, the income-tax, separation of the Civil and Military Medical Services, extension of the system of trial by jury, the right of Indians to claim that half the number of Jurors should be Indians and re-affirming previous resolutions about arms, abkari, salt and forests.

A Social Conference was held to-day, when Mr. Justice Ranade was present.

Before the proceedings commenced some members were desirous of moving a resolution condemning Lord Sandhurst's administration, but good taste ultimately prevailed, and the matter was allowed to drop. Allusions to Mr. Tata's benevolence were loudly cheered, and Mr. Nair spoke effectively. He condemned the action of Government in the matter of the Bombay College of Law founded by Mr. Justice Tyabji and Messrs. Chandavarkar, Setalvad, Cama and Gokhale inasmuch as the Education Commission strongly recommended the encouragement of private effort, and also as Lord Curzon had condemned the Bombay Government for ignoring the Commission. The Government was evidently afraid that students would be drawn away from its own college.

DON'T LET THE CLOCK RUN DOWN.

"THE human body," says a great physician, "is a seventy year clock."

Yes, and like all other clocks the time it will run depends largely on how it is treated. Take the pendulum weight off the end of the wire and your clock will rattle away at the rate of half a dozen hours in one. Neglect it and it will run irregularly; now fast, now slow. Break the mainspring, or a wheel, and it stops instantly. Take in elligent care of it and a good clock will serve your grandchildren as faithfully as it now serves you.

There is an important difference, however between your clock and your body. Even after your clock is completely run down and at a standstill you can wind it up and set it going again. Not so with the body. Once stopped it goes no more.

We know the limits of hismeaning perfectly well yet, speaking literally, Mr. Matthew L. Brown was not "completely run down" at the time he refers to. Thankful we are, and more thankful still he is, for that. But he was fri htfully near it. The pendulum beat very slowly and weakly, and the hands could scarcely be trusted to tell the true time.

"About five years ago" writes Mr. Brown, "I was completely run down. I lost my appetite. I could get no hing lie on my stomach. Sometimes I would take ditzy spells and nearly fall down and would see black dots before my eyes. I kept getting worse all the time.

"I tried different patent medicines; they gave me no relief. I kept getting worse. I tried two of the best doctors in the place; they did me no good. I was obliged to take to my bed.

"I would take faint spells and my heart would beat and flutter, and I would nearly smother for breath. I felt more like dying than living."

[These fainting or sinking spells of which Mr. Brown speaks are a peculiar feature of the disease he was suffering from. Only modern physicians, and not all of them, understand their gravity or have given them the study they call for. No sensation is more alarming, none more demoralising to the patient. While they last the angel of death seems to have folded his wings over the sufferers pale and anxious face. The cause is a poison in the blood arising from continued fermentation of food in the stomach. It acts upon the nerves of the brain, lungs, and hearts as a hand might impede the pendulum of a great clock]

"I began to think' adds our correspondent, that I never could get around again. My wife wanted me to try Mother Seigle's Cyrup, I said I did n't think it was any use. She went and got a bottle of Mother Seigle's Syrup and before I had taken it all I was able to go to my work.

"I have taken several bottles since. I am now able to work as hard as ever. I would advise any one that is suffering as I was to try Mother Seigle's Curative Syrup, and it will not be in vain. Yours truly (Signed) Matthew L. Brown, East Mapleton, March 28th, 1895.'

Our friend laboured under a profound attack of indigestion or dyspepsia. The symptoms he described were due to its effects upon the nervous system, and through that upon other organs. It follows that the medicine to avail him must be one having power to expel existing impurities from the blood, rouse to action the stomach and liver, render nutrition possible by means of the restored digestion, and so give new life to the whole body.

This What Mother Seigel's Syrup did for our correspondent, and does for all who appeal to it under like circumstance. I winds up the clock before the pendulum has ceased to swing." But keep and eye to that bodily clock of yours, and don't let it run so far down. In other words, the very hour you feel the first sign of illness take a dose of Mother Seigel's Syrup.

## THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 14.

Monday:—Pressure has risen briskly in the area covered by the depression of yesterday, and slightly to briskly in the Central Provinces and Central India. It has been steady or has changed by small amounts elsewhere. The depressions in North-West India and Central Provinces have both been partly filled up. Winds are light and irregular at the head of the bay. A few light showers have fallen in Orissa Chota Nagpur, Punjab, Simla and Mussoorie hills, and Gujarat, Central India and Rajputana. Most important falls were at Bhavnagar, and over one inch of

## ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

An improved diaphragm for recording and reproducing sounds in a phonograph has been devised by M. Burguet, of the experimental phonetic laboratory in the College of France. It is of mica, and does not deform the voice by its own vibrations in registering it. The makers are the Societe Central de Produits Chimiques, 44, Rue des Ecoles, Paris.

The stereoscopic lens of Dr. Emile Bergher, of Paris (made by M. Hnet, 114, Rue du Temple, Paris, and by M. Franck-Valery, 25, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris) is a binocular or double lens of a kidney-shaped surface, the two lenses being joined at the middle. The lenses are convergent, decentred, or inclined to one another, and fitted into a kind of dark chamber or camera placed over the eyes. Stereoscopic spectacles and field glasses are made in this way.

There are some electrical decorations on the facade of the Paris Exhibition which might be useful in theatres, &c. A full account of them is given by M. D'Arsonval, the eminent electrician, in the "Comptes Rendus" of the Academies des Sciences (No. 16, April). The effects are produced by short and long electric sparks, very bright and effulgent. The sparks come from powerful condensers charged by transformers at high potential, excited by alternators. They pass between two metal balls connected to the poles of the condensers. An "exploder" rotates the balls, and splendid discharges are the result.

The Congo Free State has adopted a dismountable cannon, very light and portable, with a calible of 47 millimetres. It throws ordinary or shrapnel shell with cordite or black powder. The piece is made of Siemens-Martin steel by the Belgian Cockerill Society of Seraing.

Experiments of Dr. T. Battelli, of the University of Geneva, in submitting dogs to the influence of the electric currents of "high frequency," produced by a Tesla coil, have shown that these currents have little effect on the animals. They increase somewhat the quantity of phosphates given off by the dogs.

At a recent meeting of the Academie des Sciences, it was announced that M. Tissot had obtained more regular results in receiving messages by wireless telegraph by putting a magnet under the tube of a "coherer" full of iron or nickel filings.

Electricians used to the older methods of telegraphy, and business men interested in them, are somewhat reluctant to acknowledge the possibilities of "wireless telegraphy," just as gas engineers were slow to believe in electric lighting. It is human nature. Unable to deny that Marconi has been successful in a measure some telegraph engineers are disposed to limit the wireless telegraph to short distances of a few miles, and say it will only be useful for coast communication to lightships &c. Profesor R. A. Fessender, however, in the "Transactions of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers" shows that Marconi's law for the range of signalling, namely, that it is proportional to the product of the heights of the vertical wires used at the sending and receiving stations has a rational basis, and, therefore with high enough sending and receiving wires, as well as powerful sparks, and slight improvements in the apparatus, the range might be carried to a thousand miles or more, a remark which tends to confirm a former article on the subject in "The Globe."

Krupp has invented an armourplate that shatters the ordinary projectiles fired against it. Hadfield's projectiles, however, perforate the plate; owing, perhaps, to their high velocity and soft metal "nose" which takes up part of the impact.

Mr. C. S. Slichter in "Science" gives an interesting account of the growth of plants, for example, pea seedings as photographed at intervals and reproduced in the cinematograph in a shorter time. By this means the insensibly slow growth of the plant can be "magnified" 500,000 times, or more, and made obvious to the eyes. This use of the cinematograph was suggested some years ago by an English writer in "Tit-Bits."

The German Emperor offers a prize of some £4,000 for the best automobile for military service. The Germans have been trying the motor car for this use and the prize indicates that the Emperor believes in its future. The French, however, saw its advantages in warfare before the Germans, and especially for colonial service, where there are no railways. They have already adopted it in Senegal and Madagascar for the quick supply of military posts and detachments. The automobile will also be useful in road and railway construction, as well as for postal and passenger traffic.

Pure aluminium is, perhaps, unattacked by the air but not the impure sort of commerce, and M. Manhardt has given a varnish for it, consisting of 100 parts of shellac by weight, and 300 of liquor ammoniac put into an enamelled vase, and heated in a "bain-marie" for an hour, then cooled. The metal should be cleaned with potash and dried in a warm place before applying the varnish. When this is done the aluminium should be placed in a stove at a temperature of 300° Centigrade. The varnish may then be painted over, if desired.

The first Gordon-Bennett International Cup Race for moter cars will take place on June 14. Mr. Alexander Winton, an American, MM. Charron, Rene de Knyff and Girardot, of the Automobile Club of France, and Belgian, Italian and German automobile clubs will compete. The course is to be from 550 to 650 kilometres and between two towns.

Mr. George Westinghouse, the well-known American electrician, has issued a pamphlet advocating the use of the gas engine for generating electricity on a large scale. His plan is to generate the gas at central stations and convey it in pipes to local engines and dynamos. He maintains that if the American gas companies replaced their gas by electric lamps, and employed their gas to generate the current they would only use about 40 per cent. of the gas now burnt in lamps, leaving 60 per cent. for other purposes—for example, heating. He also holds that city refuse had better be turned into fuel gas for gas engines than burnt in the furnaces of steam engines for the manufacture of electricty. The production of fuel gas is a smokeless process. His ideas will certainly command the attention of practical men.

A recent "Nature" contains an interesting letter by Mr. C. P. Flowright on the process of dyeing blue with woad alone. "Woad" is still made in England and used as a dye in connection with indigo, but the medieval dyers used woad by itself, and Mr. Flowright shows how this can be done. Woad is obtained from the plant Isatis tinctoria, and is a dark brown paste.

Does any collector wish to own a good meteoriate? If so, he can have that of Lieutenant Peary for 75,000 dollars. The sum is not insignificant; neither is the meteorite. It weighs 2,000,000 pounds, and is the largest known, if not the largest in the world. The Lieutenant, after leading an expedition to North Greenland to fetch it home finds it rather a "white elephant" on his hands. He cannot find a purchaser, and it lies in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where it was landed from the the Hope.

The rare "flightless rail" of New Zealand, of which four specimens have been caught, is like a goose in shape, but has a dark blue breast, and a triangular beak of hard pink horn. The "Takahe" as it is called, runs fast, but does not fly, and uses its beak as a weapon of defence.

A French scientific journal says that the only section of the Paris Exhibition ready is that of the toy Republic of Saint-Marin. The show it makes is not great, but it has the merit of completion.

A German scientist has patented a puncture-proof tire-filling. If successful, it will prove a boon to bicycle riders, as well as to owners of rubber-tired vehicles of all kinds, and their saddles and cushions. The filling is a jelly made of glue, Glycerine is added to prevent hardening and an antiseptic preparation that keeps it from fermenting. The mixture if first heated until it liquefies, and is then beaten to a stiff foam. While in this frothy condition it is introduced into the tire or saddle, and allowed to cool and partly. The result is a light spongy material, of cellular solidify formation, exceedingly light in weight and proof against tacks, nails, glass, and all puncturing objects. The formula for making it is not expensive, and the results so satisfactory that it will become generally used—so it is said.

Mr. L. Bevier, of the Rutger's College, New Brunswick, has recently published a method by which it becomes possible to obtain an accurate photographic transcription, exactly corresponding to the bottom of the furrow in the wax cylinder of the phonograph. The diaphragm of the Edison phonograph is removed and upon the tracing lever there is fixed a rigid arm bearing an adjustable mirror. A beam of light is reflected from this mirror and focussed on a strip of bromide paper, which is made to move steadily in the direction of its length. In this way any required degree of magnification of the furrow may be obtained; but a condition of satisfactory working is that the phonograph should be driven very slowly.

William A. Eddy, at Bayonne, N.J., made some interesting tests on February 17 with a kite, his object being to make an electrical test of a snow storm. A six-foot single plane kite was used, and it was attached to a steel wire. The brush discharge could be plainly heard followed by a 4-inch spark. The electical activity with the kite at so moderate an altitude was the greatest that was ever been experienced, the effect being about the same as if a thunderstorm had been near.


# THE WOMAN'S VOTE.

"Should woman have a vote in politics?" is a question that is constantly cropping up. In some places, Wyoming for example, she has already obtained it, and it is interesting to observe how she uses it to vote for the good against the bad. Her power of discrimination is very great. Note how she appreciates Van Houten's Cocoa. Wherever she has tried it, she has immediately pronounced it to be absolutely the best! And this without hesitation. The reason is evident enough.

In the first place, Van Houten's Cocoa is pure, soluble, and extremely nourishing. This the members of the medical profession are ever ready to acknowledge.

Secondly, it is delicious in taste, and very economical to use. And lastly, the numerous testimonials from "all sorts and conditions of men," prove that it is alike valued in the palace, and prized in the cottage.

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ASK FOR IT.

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FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, ETC.
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There is no need of it. You can look at thirty as if you are sixteen. Then why look as if you are sixty?
Thick and glossy hair belongs to youth. Thin and faded hair to old age.

Ayer's Hair Vigor will make your hair soft and glossy, rich and abundant. It will keep your scalp free from dandruff, and will surely prevent your hair from falling out.

It Never Fails to Restore the Natural Color to the Hair

It gives to the hair that soft, glossy appearance so natural to early life. For men, this means the look of strength and power. For women, it is the one ornament of youthful beauty.

Remember that pimples, rashes, and like disfigurements of the face may be thoroughly removed by taking a course of treatment with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It will make the skin smooth and the blood rich.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Agents for Bombay.—KEMP & Co., Ld.

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No hole required to be punched simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.

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If unobtainable, a gross, assorted sizes, for Six, post free, from
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IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—Medical Review.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. Martin.
The late Lord Clyde said—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—Earl of Aldborough.
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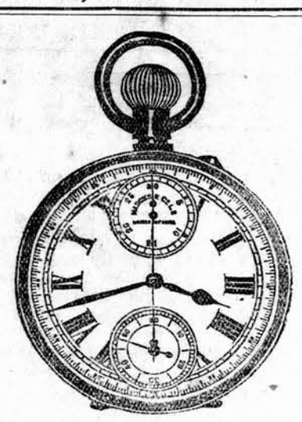

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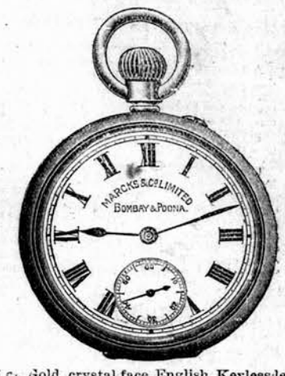

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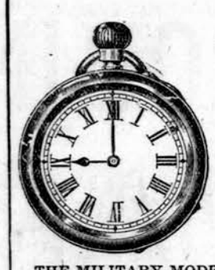

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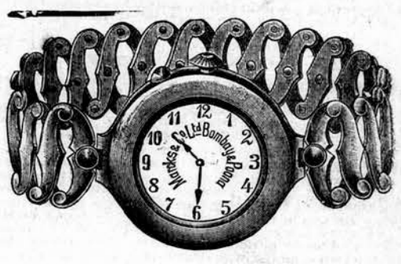

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